The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,380—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,032 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, on SATURDAY, the 14th December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADERMUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 16th December 1878, at 10 a. m. calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a. m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p. m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

1st and 2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. Lucioli will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particular apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter or an inch.

FOR LEASE.

THE DIRECTORS of the CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the LEASING of the COMPANY'S PRESSES and GODOWNS at CARWAR, the Steam Ginning Factory and Presses at Hooblee and the Steam Ginning Factory and Cotton Press at Gudduck, in the Southern Mahratta Country, for a period of three or five years.

At the request of parties at a distance desirous of tendering, tenders for leasing will be received until 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 14th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., the Agents of the Directors, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th Dec.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan. '79
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	10th Dec.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF St. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage............Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De SILVA & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA,
2,253 Tons, 400 H. P.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd December 1878. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO BE DISPATCHED about 28th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878. Agents.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. XAVIER AT GOA.

NOTICE.—The Special Steamer, the KRISHNA, advertised by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to leave Carnac Bunder every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, is DISCONTINUED from THIS DAY. Their usual Steamers, the NAGOTNA and GOGAH, run from Carnac Bunder every MONDAY, every WEDNESDAY, and every FRIDAY, at 6-30 a. m., arriving at Goa between 3 and 4 in the afternoon the following day.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

7th December, 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF SHARES OF THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazar at 3 p.m., by order of Mortgagee Pranjewundass Nathoobhoy, Esq. and on account and at the risk of the following Mortgagors, Purshotum Luckmidass Bhugsalee—

3 New issues of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company No. 1667-69 Suvjee Hurry.
6 Ditto ditto ditto No. 1670-75.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

20 bales grey piece goods.
5 cases cotton umbrellas.
2 cases Lady's cloth.
40 crates Bellthal-water in pints and quarts, round and oblong table marble slabs of different sizes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
1, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE, of valuable and handsome Carved and French polished blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Nicol's Metal Mart, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of C. Stewart, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated table spoon and forks, ice pitcher, cruet frame, preserve stand, hot water, curry and vegetable dishes, dish covers, table and piano candlesticks, mother-o'-pearl handled dessert knives and forks, Rodger's cutlery and handsomely carved and French-polished furniture, comprising a set of oval dining table in 5 pieces for 12 persons, drawing-room, pier, side, camp, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy low prideiu and Mallet-pattern arm and without arm chairs, ottoman sideboard, teapoys, whatnots, toilet stands, chiffoniers, hatstand, green painted iron four-post bedstead, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, cheval and dressing glasses, towel horse, drawing-room Brussels carpet, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, chromolithographs and engravings, flower vases, table ornaments, sewing machine by Wanzer, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, light English built Victoria phaeton, a strong bay whaler horse (if not previously sold by private sale), &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W. L. Buyers, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ACCOUNT.

A few barrels belfast hams and bacon in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the property of an Officer proceeding to England, a BAY ARAB HORSE, over 14-2, age 5 years. Has been thoroughly trained and broken as a charger by a Riding Master, quiet, and has carried a lady. Veterinary inspection allowed. Price Rs. 600. Apply to Colonel G. G. BROWN, R. A., Kirkee.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	„ 1873 ...	£295,149
	„ 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a requisition received by the Directors of the above Company an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December at 2 p.m., for the following purposes :—

I. To cancel Article No. 7 of the Articles of Association.

II. In lieu thereof to substitute the following, viz. : —"That Mr. Soonderao Ruggonath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."

By order,

ALEX. McHINCH.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 25th November 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th DECEMBER.
For the first time this season, the splendid Opera,
DON PASQUALE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 13th DECEMBER.
For the second and last time, the successful Opera,
IL BARBIERRE DI SIVIGLIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, 14th DECEMBER.
The Grand Opera,
FAUST.

Box plan now open at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p. m.

THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.

EDISON'S SPEAKING MACHINE,
THE PHONOGRAPH,
OR SOUND RECORDER.
PROFESSOR HUGHES' ARTICULATING AND OTHER
MICROPHONES.
PROFESSOR BELL'S
TELEPHONE.

Will be exhibited and explained daily at 3 and 5 o'clock at

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S MUSIC SALOONS.

PHONOGRAPHS, MICROPHONES AND TELEPHONES SUPPLIED.

MR. JAMES MOORE is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1878.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION has been made to this Company by Mr. KEVULRAM GUNESH for the ISSUE of a NEW SHARE CERTIFICATE of Share No. 700, of which he is the registered Shareholder, on the ground that the original Share Certificate has been LOST. Notice is hereby given, that such new share certificate will be issued to the applicant unless this Company has notice of some legal claim to the said share within fourteen days from this date.

By order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th December 1878.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY of KURRACHEE, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Macleod Road, Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 19th December 1878, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 5th December 1878, viz. :—

That Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :

Messrs. McHinch, Rose & Co. shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, but the resident partner or partners in that firm shall not be disqualified from becoming a Director or Directors of the Company.

ALEX. McHINCH,
ARDASEER GOOSTADJEE,
Directors.

Kurrachee, 5th December 1878.

BENTLEY'S EMPIRE LIBRARY.

	Rs.	a.
Five Years' Penal Servitude, by one who has endured it	1	8
A Blue Stocking, by Mrs. Edwards	1	8
Ralph Wilton's Weird, by the author of the Ooing 'ot	1	8
As He Comes up the Stair, by the author of "Comin' through the Rye"	1	8
The Laird O' The Leal, by Ditto	1	8
A very Simple Story and Wild Mike, by Florence Montgomery	1	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BILLIARD MATCH will be played between two well known Amateurs at TEMPLE BAR THIS EVENING at 9 p. m. 1,000 up. TEMPLE BAR.

MADAM BOULARD will re-commence her Business 15th instant.

ARGYLL COLLEGE FOR BOYS, PANCHGANI *via* POONA. TERM COMMENCES 15th JANUARY.

ARGYLL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PANCHGANI. TERM COMMENCES 15th JANUARY.

A SECOND-HAND HARMONIUM WANTED. Apply to the SECRETARY, Argyll Schools and College.

WANTED to HIRE for 2 months certain, a STEAM LAUNCH. Apply with particulars, Rent per month, &c., to "A. B.," Office of this paper.

NO. 16, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY—CHEAP CHRISTMAS SUITS, COAT and TROUSERS, all Wool, thoroughly shrunk, with a perfect fit, from 15, 18 to 20 RUPEES. JOHN MAHOMED.

SINGLE ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board. Rooms with Board Rs. 150, without Board Rs. 100. Board without rooms Rs. 60. Apply on the premises, No. 38, Elphinstone Circle, Third and Fourth Flats.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG, age 2 years. For particulars apply to JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, handsome Brown Waler HORSE, aged 6, 15-3 high, by "Smuggler," son of "Fisherman" (imported 1877), warranted free from vice. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to Captain BECKE, 34, Marine Lines.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, TREE ORNAMENTS and CANDLES, FANCY BOXES, Crackers, and Bon Bons. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the DHORAJI GINNING FACTORY, KATTYWAR, for the ensuing season, commencing from 15th February and ending about 10th May, with the possible prospect of further employment if approved of, a thoroughly competent and qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER to superintend the working of the machinery and general management of the Factory business. Applications stating terms, &c., with copies of testimonials to be submitted to Major SCOTT, Joint Administrator, Gondul, before the 20th instant. Free quarters are provided on the Factory premises.

NOTICES.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS which was to be held THIS DAY has been ADJOURNED, for want of quorum, to THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next, when it will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, at 3 p. m.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878 TO SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

AS

They are simple to learn and easy to work ;
They possess all the latest improvements ;
They are complete in accessories ;
Reliable in action, and are
more durable and adapted to a larger variety of sewing than any other machines.

HAND MACHINES	Rs. 60
FOOT do.	„ 80
HAND AND FOOT BOTH	„ 90

Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.
MACHINES SENT ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.
MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED FROM APPROVED BUYERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,

in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,

Full sized,
5, 6 or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,

In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,

All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,

From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,

Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,

In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,

All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,

of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,

All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,

All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,

With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,

With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,

With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,

Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,

of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes,
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,

with Drainers.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,

With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,

Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,

All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,

Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,

comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,

From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.

Family Services,

From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,

All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electr-oPlate,

From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,

From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,

From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,

Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,

Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY:
RAMPART ROW, FORT,
AND
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

POONA:
ARSENAL ROAD, STAFF LINES

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronize their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this Presidency.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.		NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.	
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards of each sort.		From 1lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Bombay : 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office.
Poona : 28, Bund Garden Road.

FREE EXHIBITION OF THE PHONOGRAPH, OR SOUND-WRITER AND SPEAKING MACHINE.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to state that the genuine EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH will be explained and experimented upon daily at the hours stated :

EXHIBITITION ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 11 A.M. 3 P.M. and 5 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE

On application to S. ROSE and Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

The Phonograph which is used is supplied direct from the Licensee, Mr. Alderman Nottage, ex-Sheriff of London, by whose authority it is exhibited, and its *genuineness is guaranteed.*

S. Rose and Co. are prepared to receive orders for the Phonograph and Microphone which are for sale at moderate prices.

The use and manipulation of the Phonograph are fully taught and ample explanations are given to intending purchasers.

A Special Exhibition will be given to the Editors of Local and Mofussil Newspapers at four o'clock on Monday, December the 9th. Each Editor is requested to give his card on entering. No one but those connected with the Press will be admited on this occasion.

Any one desirous of having a Phonograph for an evening's performance are desired to apply to S. Rose and Co.

Apart from its scientific aspect and the marvellous effects produced, the Phonograph affords infinite amusement. The charge for hire is very moderate ; an assistant will accompany the instrument to shew the hirer how to use it.

THE MICROPHONE

In its newest and improved form will also be shown.

By means of the MICROPHONE, sounds that have hitherto been entirely unappreciable by the human ears are made distinctly audible. The sound of writing, the fall of particles of salt, the movement of minute insects, and other wonderful acoustical Phenomena can be distinctly heard at very great distances.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows :—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 36-8	Rs. 40-4	Rs. 38-0	Rs. 42-0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
BLONDIN'S PERFORMANCE.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 2
Second „	„ 1
Third „	As. 8
Promenade	„ 4

NOTICES.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

TO CAPITALISTS.

OFFERS will be received for the PURCHASE of the METAL MART and BYCULLA IRON WORKS, Bombay, with the BRANCH STORES at AGRA, lately carried on by Messrs. W. NICOL and Co.

The Stores and Iron Works at Bombay are situated on one of the leading thoroughfares and contain 33,000 square yards of land held on lease from Government for 99 years of which 96 years are yet to run.

The buildings comprise Manager's Bungalow and Offices, two Foreman's Bungalows, and Corrugated Iron Shed, for Iron and Machinery stores, about 430 feet long by 25 feet wide, with separate Portable Engine and Paint Godowns.

The Machine Shop is 125 feet long by 60 feet wide, and contains 10 H. P. Portable Multitubular Boiler and 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine by Chaplean, 10 Lathes of sizes, 2 Plaining Machines, 4 Drilling Machines, 2 Shaping Machines, 2 Seilers's Screwing Machines, Emery Grinders, and a varied assortment of Taps and Dies, Bolt-end Cutters and General Fitters' Tools of all kinds.

The Smithy is 215 feet long by 35 feet wide, with 30 Smiths' Fires, 2 5 cwts' Steam Hammers, Rider's Patent Swaging Machine, Roots' Blower, and a large assortment of smiths' Tools.

The Boiler Department comprises one Shed 110 feet by 35 feet, and another 84 feet by 24 feet fitted with 3 Punching and Shearing Machines, DeBergur's Rivetting Machines, 3 Drilling Machines, one pair of Plate Rolls and one pair for Bending Corrugated Iron.

The Foundry is 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, with 2 Cupolus of the latest construction, 2 10-Ton Cranes, Ladles up to 10 Tons capacity, Heating Stove and a large number of Moulding Boxes suitable for the work produced in Bombay.

The Pattern Shop is 58 feet by 32 feet and Pattern Shed 64 feet by 19 feet, with a large stock of patterns.

The Agra Branch consists of a large Bungalow and Compound with temporary Store Sheds and Workshop. The property is held on a monthly lease.

Full particulars of the stocks of Iron and Machinery can be got from Mr. J. CRUDDAS, at the Byculla Works.

Offers will be received by the Trustees of Messrs W. Nicol and Co, in Liquidation, Bombay, for the purchase of the whole concern up to 31st January next.

W. M. MACAULAY,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Trustees, W. Nicol and Co., in Liquidation.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 27th December 1878 for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALANS (HIRDAS) now collected and that may be collected from this date up to the 30th April 1879 by the Forest Department in the Kanara and Belgaum Districts.

To encourage tenders from parties that may fear difficulties in land carriage, the undersigned will be glad to receive two separate tenders for the Myrobalans (Hirdas) collected in the Belgaum District, namely, one for the purchase of them at the roadside depôts, and the other at Vingorla.

Preference will be given to the tender that is likely to secure the greatest profit to the Department.

The following exhibits the quantity, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the depôts at which delivery will be made :—

KANARA DISTRICT.

1 Kadra Bunder Depôt about 2,700 Canadies of 560 lbs. each.
2 Coompta do. do. 1,600 do. do.
3 Honawar do. do. 500 do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

BIDI TALUKA.

About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

1	Khanapur	Depot.	6	Gotgali	Depot.
2	Homergeh	do.	7	Chapoli	do.
3	Sitawdeh	do.	8	Jamboti	do.
4	Gungi	do.	9	Kunkumbi	do.
5	Seroli	do.	10	Kongleh	do.

BELGAUM TALUKA.

About 2,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

1	Katgali	Depot.	9	Kalasgudde	Depot
2	Wagodeh	do.	10	Galawdeh	do.
3	Kimeh	do.	11	Wagotreh	do.
4	Byloor	do.	12	Oomgaum	do.
5	Hajgoli	do.	13	Bhogoli	do.
6	Mauelingueh	do.	14	Chandgad	do.
7	Kitawdeh	do.	15	Sundi	do.
8	Patne	do.	16	Chinchani	do.

TERMS.

1. Tenders, written in English, must specify the rate offered per Candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôts shown, or group of Village Depôts in a Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum).

2. A Deposit of Rs. 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt, and group of Taluka Depôts must be paid at once on acceptance of tender, when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.

3. The Myrobalans to be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Depôts or Bunders they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned addressed to Belgaum, where tenders should also be addressed to

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Conservator of Forests S. Dn.

Conservator's Office, S. Dn. Camp, Yellapur, Kanara District, 3rd December 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 12
Pints per 2 „	„ 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen	Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 43

CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC",—A First Class Wine

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 14

ALSO

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)	Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)	„ 280

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

NEW WINES.

THE undersigned have just received a small consignment of the following Wines, specially selected for them :—

AUSTRALIAN RUBY WINES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Cabinet Grape, the successful rival of Claret, per doz.	15 0
Hermitage Grape, "a most Superior Wine	„ 24 0

MAX GREGOR'S PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz	per dozen	18 0
Carlowitz, finest selected	„	22 0
Sparkling Carlowitz, a novel and remarkable Wine	„	36 0
Œdenburg, finest selected	„	26 0
Somlau	„	18 0

Sample Cases of Hungarian Wines containing as follows :—

1 Bottle Neszmely
1 „ Erlaw selected
2 „ Carlowitz
1 „ Œdenburg
1 „ Sparkling superior
1 „ Luso
1 „ Gatlitano
1 „ M. G. Bordeaux
2 „ M. G. Champagne

per case 28 0

HOCKS.

Schlosberger	per dozen	20 0
Hockamer	„	21 0
Lubenhamier	„	18 0
Nerestiner	„	20 0
Nerestiner Pearl	„	24 0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	„	24 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis	„	20 0
Beaun	„	20 0
Graves	„	22 0
Macon	„	22 0
Pomard	„	22 0

SPARKLING WINES.

Sparkling Moselle	„	36 0
„ Hock	„	38 0
„ Burgundy	„	36 0
Champagne Perrier Jonet's, finest dry	„	45 0
„ Giesler's India Brand	„	44 0
„ Mums	„	40 0

LIQUEURS.

Hamper containing 4 Pints of selected Liqueurs, viz.,

Curacao
Maraschino
Creme de Noyaux
Cushenier

per Hamper 8 0

BOLTON & CO.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOUSES TO LET.

DAWLISH, S. DEVON, ENGLAND.

TO LET—In the above favourite watering place, a very well-situated Residence, about 6 minutes' walk from the sea beach and railway station, 3 minutes' walk from the Parish Church, and half-an-hour by rail from Exeter or Torquay, particularly well adapted for an Indian family, the house having been most substantially built by the late Lord of the Manor, and the grounds of 6 acres laid out regardless of expense. The House contains on the Upper Floor 4 Bed-rooms for Servants, on the first Floor 7 Bed-rooms, Store-room, and Bath-room fitted with hot and cold water supply, Lavatory and W. C. on the ground floor, Entrance Hall 14 feet square, inner Hall 20 feet by 16 feet, Dining-room 22 feet by 18 feet, Drawing-room 32 feet by 16 feet, with French Windows opening out to covered Verandah and Conservatory ; these two Rooms communicate by means of Folding Doors ; Library 19 feet by 16 feet, Lavatory and W. C., Butler's Pantry, Lumber Room, Kitchen and Scullery, Dairy and capital Cellarage ; there is Stabling for 4 Horses, Double Coach House, Harness Room and Carriage Yard ; Gardener's Tool House and Pump of good spring water. The grounds are most tastefully laid out with various ornamental shrubs, in addition to some very old Timber trees, two summer Houses, Rockery, Fish Pond and Fountain, &c. &c.

The Dawlish Ornamental Water runs through the grounds, and is spanned by two ornamental bridges ; water laid on by pipes all over the grounds from a private water supply ; a walled Fruit and Vegetable Garden with large ranges of Glass Houses and Heating Apparatus, and stocked with the choicest fruit. The whole forming a most complete and comfortable Sea-side residence ;—will be let to a careful tenant, at the nominal rental of £150 per annum. Further particulars of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, and London ; or of the Local Agents, Messrs. TAPPER & SONS, Dawlish, S. Devon, England

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

FOR the season, of every description and of the best make. ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates. ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

D. STERNSCHER,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

VAUGHAN-JONES' GINGER BRANDY.

("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
WATER LANE, LONDON.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

UNDERSIGNED begs to notify that Tents of the pattern and weight recently ordered by Government can be supplied from his Manufactory, of approved make and superior materials at the following rates :—

FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 3 feet 2 cloths, lining blue, dimension 9' by 8' by 7½', with bath room, and siwan on either side. Weight 150 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 105, deliverable in Bombay.

FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 7' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side, not touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 6' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs. including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs 80, deliverable in Bombay.

A Special Committee assembled at Calcutta to report on Tents of the three Presidencies this year, highly approved of those manufactured by undersigned.

Undersigned is prepared to supply first rate Tents of any description and at moderate rates within 36 hours from receipt of order.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor.

No. 4, Old Imam bara, near Baboola Tank, Parell Road, Bombay

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Nutmeg Grey high-caste Arab, 4 years, 15 hands, very handsome, showy, up to weight and good tempered, trot and canters well, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,8.0.

A Bay Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, up to 14 stone, a good mover, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian, 5 years, 14-2 high, a good showy stepper, perfect in saddle and harness, with a new Victoria Phaeton, only 2 months in use, and set of English harness. Turn-out Rs. 1,400.

A very pretty pair of Bay Arab Galloways, 4 years, 13-3 high, beautifully matched, and step well together perfect to in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.

A pair of Brown Walers, about 15-2 high, very serviceable, and good single or double harness horses. Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse and Shigram. Rs. 400.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady ; also a Mail Phaeton in good order, by "Kesterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turn-out Rs. 2,500.

Girgaum Veterinary Stat Bombay, 21st November 1878.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9TH, 1878.

ANOTHER large failure is announced in the telegrams from home to-day: viz. that of the West of England and South Wales Bank with liabilities amounting to £3,500,000. The Bank's chief office was in Bristol, and the losses were consequently probably incurred through advances to shipowners. If such was the case, we may look upon this as the first of a new series of failures, and considering the enormous losses that shipowners have suffered of late, it is marvellous that they have, as a rule, stood it so well.

The Bombay Mails of 18th ult, via Brindisi, were delivered in London on the 7th inst.

Saturday's closing message from Liverpool reports the Cotton Market as dull with sales only 6,000 bales and a general decline of 1 16th per lb. all round. The day's Receipts at the U. S. ports amounted to 25,000 bales, and the Exports to G. B. and the Continent were 10,000 and 7,000 bales respectively.

The following is the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant compared with the corresponding date on the two previous years:

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,800,000	1,830,000	2,500,410
,, ,, Surats.	217,000	151,000	366,370

For the United Kingdom the figures are:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Stock in Liverpool	329,000	312,000	463,430
Do. London	33,000	17,000	38,230
American afloat	250,000	220,000	320,000
E. Indian ,,	62,000	20,000	65,000
Total	674,000	569,000	886,660
Price of Mid. Orleans	5¾d.	6¾d.	6⅝d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.	5 7-16d.	5¼d.
	1⅜.	1 5-16.	1⅜.

The American crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877	1876.
Weeks Receipts	221,000	178,000	187,000
,, Exports to U. K.	87,000	59,000	107,000
,, ,, Continent	100,000	40,000	46,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,945,000	1,682,000	2,031,000
Total Exports to U. K.	617,000	442,000	595,000
,, ,, Continent.	414,000	304,000	309,000
,, Stock at the Ports.	620,000	730,000	929,000

In the London General Produce Markets there are no alterations in Coffee or Coconut Oil, the markets for which are apparently steady. Linseed is reported to be steady, but Rapeseed is dull and prices are 6d. per qtr. lower.

From the weekly quotations for the Indian Exchange Banks it appears that Chartereds have advanced 10s. and Hongkong and Shanghais have declined £1, and Chartered Mercantile 10s. per share. Orientals are unchanged. The quotations are—

Oriental Banking Corporation	£31 per share.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36 ,,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. A. & China	£21-10 ,,
Chartered Bank of I. L. and China	£17 ,,

Bar Silver was unchanged in London on Saturday at 50¼d. per oz.

The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week shows the following alterations viz:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	387,829
Do. ,, Branches	Inc. ,,	187,619
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	603,939
Cash credits on Government Security	Dec. ,,	32,066
Loans	Dec. ,,	276,100
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	874,740
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	195,188
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	13,13,373

This Return points to an increased demand for money, for although the Loans show a slight decrease, the Bills discounted have increased by 8½ lakhs.

EXCHANGE opened this morning very weak at a decline of 1-16th on Saturday's quotation. As is usual on mail day very little has been done. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2·09½.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 3-16 for demand and 99⅞ for 60 days' sight Bills.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is nothing doing, and rates are weak at Rs. 94⅞ for Fours and Fours-and-a half, and Rs. 99⅞ for New Fours-and-a-half per cent.

In SHARES Bank of Bombays are in fair enquiry at Rs. 707½ and other Bank shares are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip Alexandras have declined Rs. 10, Colabas' Rs. 10, Dhurumseys Rs. 10, Great Easterns Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 5, Jeyraz Balloo Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 20, Nurseys Rs. 10, Orientals Rs. 10, Sassoons Rs. 15. In other shares no alteration of any importance have taken place.

COTTON.—In the stocks of old now in the markets business has been confined almost exclusively to the local mills. In new Cotton there has been a little buying to-day, and sales are reported in Oomras for January delivery at Rs. 180 for Good, Rs. 175 for Fully Good Fair, and Rs. 170 for Good Fair, and for February delivery Rs. 177 for Good, Rs. 173 for Fully Good Fair, and Rs. 168 per candy for Good Fair. A sale of 50 bales New Hingunghaut, ready, is also reported at Rs. 212 per candy.

LINSEED is weak at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. on the spot. For March delivery there are buyers of New at Rs. 6 per cwt. on new terms, and sellers at that price on the old terms.

RAPESEED.—Very little doing at Rs. 7-4 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS.—Very dull at 15s. per ton for Liverpool for Dec. shipment, and 20s. per ton for January. In sailing vessels there is nothing doing.

COALS—Slightly steadier, but no business transpired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	707½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	815
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	700
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	220
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,600
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	335
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	135
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	25
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	590
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	945
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	600 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	685
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	370
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	375
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	990
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	905
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	725
Dewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	850
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	980
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	775
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,290
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	25
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	325
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,195
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,100
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	850
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	100
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	390
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	260
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	695
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	875
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	865
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	725
Do do. ½ Share.	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	[illegible]·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	106·5·15	do	250

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th Dec. as compared with the statement issued on the 30th November:—

LIABILITIES.	30th Nov. Rs.	7th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,14,946	62,27,097
Do do. at Branches	14,55,378	15,92,997
Other Deposits	2,36,51,259	2,30,47,311
Post Bills	39,434	38,623
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,56,153	3,93,845
	4,45,17,161	4,34,99,873
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	52,34,850	51,89,143
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,57,441	16,25,375
Loans on Security of do. do.	42,46,292	39,70,400
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,982	322
Bills Discounted	88,30,807	96,78,547
Stamps	2,966	2,924
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,004 Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,35,004	3,35,004
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,18,675	3,23,487
Cash and Currency Notes	2,36,88,144	2,23,74,671
	4,45,17,161	4,34,99,873

NICHOLLS AND CO.'S FINANCIAL CIRCULAR FOR NOVEMBER.

THE MONEY MARKET.

DURING the month just closed the superabundance of money has been more marked than ever. On the 7th November the Bank of Bengal reduced its minimum from 4 to 3 per cent., but on the 28th the former rate was reverted to. In the open market charges have been fully 1 to 1½ per cent. below the official minimum. The restricted operations of trade have been readily met, and the residue of the new Loan financed for, without any visible effect on the market. It would have been only reasonable to suppose that Government Paper would have appreciated by reason of the abundance and cheapness of money, and that capitalists would have chosen to invest therein rather than allow their funds to lie unproductive. Such a result has not followed as may be seen from the stationary character of quotations. Banks and private firms having capital at command have preferred to lend on Government Stocks at rates, in some instances, little over one-half of that which the securities themselves yield. This may be due to a belief that present prices will not be sustained, or to the impression that there is looming in the not distant future a heavy loan to meet the requirements incident to the Cabul war; or it may be attributable to uncertainty with regard to Political affairs tending to weaken confidence and paralyse speculation.

In the ordinary channels of trade no improvement is at present discernible; although in Tea and Jute a fair export business has been maintained, trade generally has been checked by unfavourable advices received from foreign markets. The low state of the exchanges has failed to stimulate operations, and if it has exercised no beneficial influence over the Export trade, it has given something like a death blow to Imports, which have doubtless to be worked on a safer and more reliable basis than was the case prior to the recent banking and commercial disasters.

The present torpid condition of affairs is engaging anxious attention and thoughtful investigation, and various theories are put forward in illustration of its causes, and speculations as to its duration indulged in. So far as India is concerned, the present stagnation is the outcome of a combination of evils. Two terrible famines succeeding each other deprived the masses of the means of obtaining food, and thus by the augmentation of prices crippled the means for export, while the demand for imported goods has been checked to a corresponding degree. We have not yet surmounted the evils of over speculation in past years and the undue extension of industrial enterprises in borrowed capital. All the disadvantages of adverse exchange have been encountered during the past three years, and now we are brought face to face with commercial disasters and a partial collapse of credit. To these must be added the long list of political complications and financial mismanagement, with all the evils of past and present national hostilities each of these causes helping, to a greater or less degree, to impede the development of commerce, and to retard a restoration of that healthful prosecution of industrial enterprise, for which means and appliances are at hand, although rendered unavailable so long as powerfully adverse influences are at work to restrict operations and diminish profi

But it cannot nevertheless be urged that the position is irretrievable. In our last Circular we pointed to certain indications of a hopeful character to those faint gleams of light still existing in the surrounding gloom. Only a few years back there existed the same torpor; the same accumulations of unemployed capital; the same unwillingness to operate; and the same lack of enterprise, feeling of distrust, and want of confidence. England, India, France, Austria, and later on, the United States, shared alike in the general depression; but within two years there arose a general and urgent demand upon the capital which had been hoarded. Idleness gave place to activity, an activity unfortunately which exceeded the bounds of prudence. The revival in business was again marred by improvidence and a wanton waste of capital. It has taken years to recover from the enterprises too rashly entered upon prior to 1873, but those Companies and Concerns which with difficulty stood the severe test since experienced, have profited by the lessons of the past, and are slowly but surely righting themselves. In due course the restoration of confidence upon which profitable commercial operations depend, will be effected and fresh manifestations of energy developed of a more healthy and hopeful character, the follies and losses of the past not being forgotten, but serving as a safeguard against dishonest trading and reckless speculation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. MARINA, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP S. F. HERSEY, 952 tons, Captain C. Waterhouse, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons. Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from the Coast and Cutch, with a cargo of specie, and 150 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE MODERN, 741 tons, Captain A. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Moulmein 25th Oct., with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP GLENCORA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Brown, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Moulmein 26th Oct., brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUES SPARTAN, 749 tons, Captain J. P. Crossby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock 4th Aug., with a cargo of 983 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF FLINT, 1,082 tons, Captain H. Roberts, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from Liverpool 22nd August, brought a cargo of 1,666 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MARY L. STONE, 1,458 tons, Captain C. H. Penney, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from New York 10th Aug., brought a cargo of 45,000 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP HOOGLY, 1,350 tons, Captain E. J. Seiders, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool 12th August, brought a cargo of 1,788 tons coals and 200 cases tin plates. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BRITISH ENTERPRISE, 1,650 tons, Captain G. Davis, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst from Dundee 3rd August, brought a cargo of 2,250 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. MAHRATTA, 504 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—H. E. the Governor of Diu, Major Young, Mrs. Barns, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Willimson, Master Barns, Mr. Klowder, Mr. Andrades, and 48 deck passengers.

THE s. s. ALABAMA, 1,166 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa 8th Dec., with the following passengers:—Bishop J. M. Barbero, Revd. D. Colgan, Rev. Hennessy, Rev. H. Aris, Rev. Ford, Mrs. C. Xavier, Mr. Flanagan, 2 Misses Flanagan, Mr. J. Walker, Bishop Meurin, Bishop Bonjean, Rev. C. Clarke, Rev. Poglyn, Rev. De Castro, Mr. and Mrs. De Silva, Ms. A. De Ga, Master De Ga, Mr. and Mrs. Viveras, and 192 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same port, with 25 first class, 50 second class, and 300 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Pearl (s)	Klee	Cutch, Dec 6.
	Modern	Stewart	Moulmein, Oct 25.
9	Mahratta (s)	Britten	Kurrachee, Dec 6.
	Sparton	Crossby	Greenock, Aug 4.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa, Dec 8.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	America (s)	Meling	Rangoon.
	Jean Jaiques	Tavard	Chambally.
	Ophir	Miles	Calcutta.
	Akola (s)	Russell	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Surat (s)	Burne	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Alabama, Humphries, to Goa.
Steamer Marina, Ramsay, to Mauritius.
Ship S T Hersey, Waterhouse, to Diamond Island.

The Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
5	Estepona (s)	Betham	Madras.
	Gads Hill	Hogg	Trimantle, Oct 30.
	Roman Empire	Adamson	London, Aug 17.
	Tamana	Martin	Liverpool, Aug 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5.—Steamers Reliance and Explorer. Ship Slieve Bawn.

PASSENGERS.

Per Estepona—Mr Conran.
Per Gads Hill—Mrs Hogg.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Roman Empire—Golden Russet from Port Louis to Calcutta. Vessels at Sandheads with pillots, Golden Russet, Marianni, Helen Pembroke and a ship (name unknown.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
7	Dexterous	London.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
7	Tenasserim (s)	Calcutta.
	Parthenope	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Standard s—2 casks varnish and 2 casks soft soap, S S Narrelwalla.

FROM LONDON.

India s—50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Oimara,—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—3 cases cochineal, Thakersey Soonderdass.
Surat s—6 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co.
Lumley Castle s—402 packages steel, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—25 cases gingerwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—337½ cwts. coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 10 casks castor oil, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 500 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers; 21 bales cotton wast, and 32 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 45 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 91 bales wool, D Pestonjee Khumbatta; 37 bales wool, Goculadass Ramdass; 280 cwts cotton seed, Motabhoy Burjorjee; 53 bales wool, Bennichund Fuckerchund.
Atalanta s—60 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,20,000), The C Bank of I L and China; 2 boxes silver coins (Rs 12,900), Cursetjee Sorabjee.
Wenlock—1,600 cwts bones, Cassum Esmall; 150 cwts coir rope, Jeynaron Sitaram.

FOR GENOA.

Branksome Halls—3,079 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co 1 bale cotton, G Olecse.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs 6,400), Hajee Zenell Abedin; 19 cwts gambier, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cyenus s—57 bales cotton, Gungasook Bhugwandass; 90 bales cotton, Tezpall Jumnadass; 30 bales cotton, Gungasoor Bhugwandass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—7 cwts E teeth, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosein; 12 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 500 baskets onions, Husson Perun; 54 cwts raisins, Ebram Noordin and Co; 12 cwts raisins, Ballaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 20 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 3 bales cotton, Jaithanund Chellaram; 18 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee; 28 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 67 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 52 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 15½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 6 bales twist, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 3 cases fishmaws, Veerjee Nanjee; 73 cwts cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosen; 90 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 18 chests opium, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 20 chests opium, Hajee Essack Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—21½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 159½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 22½ chests opium, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 58½ chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 21 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 11½ chests opium, Magonlall Purbhoodass; 6 chests opium, Tata and Co.
Pekin s—22 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull; 11 chests opium, Ramchund Ujumchund; 29 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 18 chests opium, Sassood J David.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 10.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

180-78—Ardesir and H—Tokersey Poonsey and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn C and L—Part heard.
303-78—J C Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Kasru and another—Macfarlane and G.
208-78—Chalk and W—Soorjee Jewandass and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
365-78—Tyabjee and S—Hajee Essa Khakee vs Nursey Soorjee.
361-78—Tyabjee and S—Tokersey Futtaychund vs Vurdman Panachund and another—Craigie, L and O.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

588-76—Ardeshir and H—Hussonbhai bin Syedna Abdool Cador &c, vs Ayoob Husson—Part heard.
131-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Jamsetjee Rutnagherjee.
461-78—Crawford and B—Hurgowan Chuttoo vs Coorjee Ludha.
535-78—Muljee and B—Dharseybhoy Jussa vs Joonus Nuthoo—Postonjee K.
536-78—Balkrishna and B—Ferung Serung vs J C Lawrence and another—A F Turner.
538-78—Ardeshir and H—Jaitha Megjee and others vs Urjan Nursey, and others.
540-78—Pestonjee K—The Colaba Press Company vs Arjoon Nursey.
541-78—Fletcher S and F—Sudasew Atmaram and others vs Bhickajee Succaram and another—H Bicknell.
542-78—Rimington H and C—Khatoo Sewjee and others vs Arjoon Nursey and others.
546-78—Jefferson and P—Husonally Mula Hackimjee vs The Manchester and Bombay S and Manufacturing Company.
547-78—Munsookhlal M M—Lulla Anunda and others vs Kondappa Bapujee Gomli and another.
557-78—Shapurjee and T—Mooljee Weljee vs Jewandass Morarjee.

Motion.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shri Goverdhunlaljee Maharaj vs Shri Girdhurjee Maharaj.—Rimington H and C.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, December 4.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

44th N I—Lieut Forbes, 1-3rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

1st Battalion 14th Regt—Quartermaster W King, from the 62nd Regt to be Quartermaster, vice Moore, who exchanges.

62nd Regt—Quartermaster Moore, from the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, to be Quartermaster, vice King, who exchanges.

Colonel Yorke, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is directed to assume command of the regimental depot at Jhelum, and of that station.

Veterinary Surgeon Davis is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Meean Meer, for duty with the Royal Artillery at the latter station.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

Mr R Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police, Sultanpur, furlough for 15 months and 15 days.

Mr Porter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be 2nd Assistant Secretary to Government, N W Provinces and Oudh.

Surgeon G Hutcheson, Garrison Surgeon, Chunar, to the charge of the civil medical duties of that station, in addition to his own.

Mr Shakespear, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the Bareilly district, and to be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

Mr. Cruickshank, C.S., Assistant Magistrate, to the Budaun district as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Captain Wyllie, Assistant Commissioner, on his return from furlough, to the Gonda district.

Furlough to England on medical certificate for fifteen months is granted to Mr. Slater, Assistant Engineer, temporarily transferred to the Government of Madras.

THE MADRAS ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCE'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 25th to 29th November

Veterinary Surgeon Going, R H Artillery, is directed to proceed forthwith from Secunderabad to Bangalore for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Major McMullin, Staff Corps, from on return from furlough to Offg. Wing Comdr, 11th N I.

Surgeon-Major Mathurin, from d. d. 13th Foot, Bellary, to Medical charge, G-6th Brigade R A, Bellary.

Lieut-Col Wyllie, 5th Brigade R A will proceed from Saint Thomas' Mount to Meerut for duty with the R A at that station.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Henry to Europe on medical certificate to appear before a medical board.

Lieut Howlett. from Wing Officer 8th N I, Offg Adjt, 35th N I, to Wing Officer and Adjutant, 35th N I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—Sub-Lieut Stevens, 34th, Foot Probationer, Staff Corps Lieut Penton, R A. Sub-Lieut Keary, 12th Foot, Probationer, Staff Corps.

Colonel Falls, 6th Brigade, from date of relief of the Command of the Ceded Districts to date of embarkation on retirement.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

745 Wanlock, Tilly—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

4023 Kaisar-I-Hind (s), Methven—Mails, 16th December.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1743 Atlanta (s), Tillson—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1342 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s). Collin—W, and A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1172 Travancore: (s), Barratt—Mails, Dec 23.

FOR CALCUTTA.

227 Adela, Mathurin—The Captain.
1070 Cyenus (s), Penney—N Manockjee and Co.
1443 City of Baltimore (s), Verritt—W and A Graham & Co.
1731 Wistow Hall (s), Collin—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

780 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1411 Anglia (s), Anderson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

104 Star (s), Nacoda—(For Repair).

FOR MAURITIUS.

210 Isabelle, Palvadean—Hajee Adom Esmall.
861 Marina (s). Ramsay—W and A Graham and Co.
1074 Standard (s), Lyon—W M Macaulay & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

1076 Lumley Castle (s), Sanders—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR GOA.

706 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa Bin Califa.

FOR BALASORE.

481 A L Palmer, Scott—Finlay, Muir and Co.

NOT FIXED.

1518 Austriana, Gillis—The Captain.
1087 Abercorne, Evans—The Captain.
1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
864 Bessie H, McMauns—The Captain.
1650 British Enterprise—Davis—N Manuckjee Petit.
1278 Chrysolite, Hastings—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1347 Clan Alpine (s), Cowley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhart—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1082 County of Flint—The Captain.
629 Daylight, Abramson—The Captain.
1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
799 Emma Marr, Shields—M Nusserwanjee.
1178 Edwin Reed, Biggins—The Captain.
1774 European (s), Crass—W and A Graham and Co.
1213 Erminta, Lave—Finlay. Muir and Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1602 Forest King, Holmes—The Captain.
1461 Franconia, Morrison—The Captain.
1253 Golconda (s). Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1073 Gwynedd, Roberts—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1066 Glencora, Brown—The Captain.
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—W. and A. Graham & Co.
441 Hindostan, Renaud—Hajee Joosub Parta.
1350 Hoogly. Leiders—The Captain.
1238 Indian Chief, Fraser—The Captain.
1272 Jane Law, McFarlan—The Captain.
1204 Japanese (s), Pinkham—W M Macaulay and Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1436 Louisiana, Oliver—The Captain.
1235 Macduff, Daljarno—W. and A. Graham & Co.
741 Modern, Stewart—The Captain.
1458 Mary L Stone, Pinney—Captain.
1208 Normandy, Tukey—The Captain.
1858 Northern Light, Kenney—W, and A Graham and Co.
1783 North Wind, Skinner—Wallace and Co.
1540 Prince Lucien, Cochrane—The Captain.
1549 Queenstown, Purington—The Captain.
1136 Romania, Jack—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1694 Scotland (s), James—Rustomjee Bomanjee and Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1304 Sussex, Stage—Wallace & Co.
962 S. F. Hersey, Waterhouse—The Captain.
913 Serica, Mathews—The Captain.
749 Sparton, Crossby—W and A Graham and Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
395 Zephyr, Kursteus—S. G. Eranee.
1092 Zuleika, Riddell—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
369 Dauro (s), Andrado—(Portuguese Gun Boat).
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
4173 Malabar (s), Luxmoore.
417 Manora (s).
1169 Spartan (s), 12, Tracy.
774 Vulture, Pringle.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.—1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.......10th, 0h. 41·1m. p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 10	......	6 24	5 22	11 12 m	5 40 a 5 31 m
Wed. 11	English Mail expected	6 25	5 22	0 17 m 11 49 a	6 16 a 6 7 m
Th. 12	......	6 25	5 22	0 50 m 0 29 a	6 52 a 6 46 m
Fri. 13	......	6 26	5 23	1 28 m 1 13 a	7 32 a 7 26 m
Sat. 14	......	6 27	5 23	2 2 m 2 2 a	8 13 a 8 10 m
Sun. 15	St. Lucia—3rd Sunday in Advent	6 27	5 23	2 41 m 2 55 a	9 2 a 8 58 m
Mon. 16	......	6 28	5 24	3 28 m 3 56 a	9 55 a 9 54 m

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

STRIP—MOORE—December 5th, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev. F. R. Michell, Samuel Algernon Strip, to Sarah Florence Moore. Kurrachee papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWLBY—December 1st, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain P. E. Bowlby, 48th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—December 6th, at his residence, Mount Road, Mr. Edward Lewis, of the Firm of Messrs. Lewis, Miller and Co., of inflammation of the lungs, deeply regretted.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow on November 4:—

"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders; "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through"out the country for the relief of shareholders, who, in conse"quence of calls against stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances or in need of pecuniary "assistance for their support."

The following appeal has been telegraphed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents of the Bombay Presidency:

"SCOTCHMEN!

"In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your aid for "shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank's failure. "Five hundred thousand pounds required; half already sub"scribed."

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1878.

THE cost of the Indian army is likely to be a bone of Parliamentary contention this session, for a telegram received on Sunday shows that it is intended India shall pay part of the expenses of the Afghan War by permanently increasing her army; and we shall not be surprised if the political economists imagine they have got hold of a prodigious scandal in the business, because the cost all round is as high as £85 per man, whereas in the English forces (home establishment) it is only £28, in the French army £19, and in the German army only £15. But military service in India is exceptional, and though £85, as the annual charge of each soldier, is excessive, the country must always expect an Indian army to cost double as much as the army at home, treble as much as the French or German forces. Then, too, the way of estimating this charge is misleading. It is assumed that the strength of the Indian army is 188,000 men, and that every man, sepoy as well as European soldier, costs annually £85, but the charges of the *men* of the Native Army are really ridiculously small, about the lowest of all the armies in the world. Supposing the pay of a sepoy to be eight rupees a month—some get more, some less—we have an average annual charge per man of Rs. 96, or less than £10. And it must be remembered that the sepoy—except when on active service—feeds, and partly clothes, and houses himself, whereas, in all other armies, the men have both rations and barracks at State expenses. The only extravagance of the Native Armies is the Staff Corps, with its immense number of field officers. A thousand colonels at a thousand a year signifies *one million sterling per annum*, but the pay of Indian colonels is even higher than that, and, if the Staff Corps cannot quite show its thousand colonels yet, it can exhibit, we daresay, something like that number of field officers. Nothing can be more absurdly cheap than the sepoy's annual cost, and, this being so, it is a more ingenious than ingenuous endeavour to fasten a part of his European comrade's charges upon his back.

There is no denying the heavy cost of the British portion of the Indian Army. The English Government undoubtedly makes India pay freely for the use of its troops. This is shown by the cost of the Indian Army per man under the East India Company being only £30, whereas it is now £85, or nearly treble as much. Admitting that the rise in prices during the past five and twenty years makes a difference, and that the East India Company had to pay for no Staff Corps or army of field officers, the increase still seems excessive. The £30 of the Company's days ought not, even with these extraordinary expenses, to have more than doubled itself in ours. We fancy that the excessive charges of the British forces in India are mainly due to the fact of India being considered at home as a most liberal paymaster. Like liberal people, everywhere advantage is taken of her liberality. No one thinks of scrutinising too closely the economy of troops borne on the Indian establishment. India pays for all: that expression accounts for "short service," for enormous expenditure on military buildings, for expensive troopships, for costly stores and war material, and for, in short, any extravagance whatsoever. Nor is it unnatural that the most liberal construction should be put upon India's reputation for generosity. The other extreme, that of parsimony shown the troops in home quarters, only educates those responsible for them "to take the change out of India" when the opportunity offers. Moreover, a country which can afford such an expensive institution as the Indian Staff Corps notoriously is need surely not grumble about six years' service men and similar costly offspring of the official mind? So India pays for all, and, no doubt, a great deal too much.

If our military affairs were upon a more satisfactory footing we need hardly grumble at even £85 per head, because transport to India must always be costly, supplies and stores conveyed from Europe also, and, last not least, the European soldier himself. But we cannot think that the country receives the value of its money. We should expect for so large a charge—three times the cost of the French and German armies be it remembered—a complete military train and commissariat such as Continental armies have, and all of which enable them to take the field at the shortest notice. How long it takes the Indian Army to move is shown by the preliminaries of the Afghan campaign. A fully officered Native Army might be looked for out of this charge of £85 per man. It is rather too much to pay £85 a head, and yet have one hundred and twenty thousand of this same army absurdly under-manned. The German and French military critics say, we perceive, that our Indian Army is not an army according to their ideas, but only a number of armed men. They say that it is without organisation such as all modern armies ought to possess, and, if this is true, then we may fairly grumble over the £85 scale. The army seems dear at the German estimate of £15.

The question now is whether this heavy charge of £85 per head cannot be reduced without loss to the army's efficiency. There is every reason to suppose that this could be done, because extravagance and inefficiency are proved. But before entering on the subject it will be necessary to separate the two armies—the British and Native—and allow each to account for its own extravagancies. We believe that a large money reduction could be brought about in the British Army in India by placing it *almost entirely* under the control of the Indian Government, at the same time raising the period of service in India from six years to ten. There would be economy in allowing the Indian Government to make its own arrangements about transport and everything else. In short, we would confine the War Office and Horse Guards share of the business to little more than lending the troops for a certain time—10 years. Let the Indian Government see to the remainder. The Company could manage an army at £30 a head. The Government of India could probably administrate one as well at £50 per man all round. Much waste and extravagance can be traced to the circumstance of the British Army in India having two masters. There should only be one—the authority the army is lent to, the authority which pays.

The cost of the Native Army, as regards men, is so low at present that it can only be reduced by economising the waste on European officers. The Staff Corps ought either to be abolished or reformed, for it is preposterous that India should have to pay for field officers where subalterns would do as well or better. The charges of the Native Army could be largely reduced in this direction, and, experts declare, with positive addition to its efficiency. If this is the fact the sooner the reform commences the better. But it is to be understood, as a matter of course, that it depends very much upon the plan of reform and the reformers, whether reduction of expense with more efficiency can be carried out or not. Reforms of this kind are scarcely to be trusted to Indian Secretaries of State, or yet to English Ministers of War. A mixed Commission of British and Indian officers, like, let us suppose, Sir Sam Browne, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, would draw up a far better scheme of military reform, a more practical and satisfactory one, than any Secretary of State, any Commander-in-Chief, any Parliamentary Commission, or any Indian member of Council could do. All the attempts at improvement which have been made by men like Sir Charles Wood and the Duke of Argyll were simply "muddles." Little else can be expected from men without professional lore in these things, and dependent for advice on *very* old Indians. The £50 a head army, not inferior to any army in the world in organization, is quite possible, but not unless we put the first military men of the day to work upon it to elaborate the scheme. Whether it is preferable for the country to pay £85 than take the trouble of obtaining military reform, is a matter the public can best decide. But if that public wants reform, with the worth of its money, it should take measures without loss of time to convince the House of Commons that the military Platitudinarians—as Lord Napier of Magdala—are not infallible authorities on Indian military affairs. At present the Platitudinarians can do much as they like with the public purse.

THE CAPTURE OF ALI MUSJID.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

KATTA KHEESHTA, 3¼ MILES NORTH OF
ALI MUSJID, Nov. 24.

I reached Peshawur on the morning of the 20th and there heard that no answer had been received or was expected from the Amir to the British *ultimatum*, and that the Peshawur Field Force, which was then massed at Jamrud, was under orders to march the following morning. Accordingly I hurried on to Jamrud, where I found every one packing his field kit into the smallest compass and preparing for three days' bivouacking without tents. The baggage was ordered to follow the next day, but it was not expected to join the fighting part of the force till Daka was reached; the 1st and 2nd Brigades under Brigadier General Macpherson, V.C., C.B., and Colonel Tytler, V.C., C.B., respectively were to move forward that night, and the 3rd and 4th Brigades under Colonel Appleyard, 85th L. I., and Colonel Browne, 81st, respectively, except one regiment of the latter which was to remain in garrison at Jamrud at 6 a.m. on the following morning. It is unnecessary to go into the detail of the different Brigades; it has already been given in the papers and the distribution is correct; one alteration was, however, made at the last moment: No. 11 Battery 9th Brigade, R.A., (Major Dyce's), a mountain battery, was transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd Brigade.

LUNDI-KHANA, Nov. 26.

I HAD to knock off in the middle of my letter, but lost nothing as there were no means of sending it from our last halting place. There is a chance of a dâk to-day, so I will briefly describe the attack on Ali Musjid on the 21st. The 1st and 2nd Brigades, as I have mentioned, moved off on the evening of the 20th; they diverged to the right at the entrance to the Khyber Pass, and taking a track that passes to the N.E. of the Rotas ridge, were to descend the ravine between that ridge and the Tartara ridge to Katta Kheeshta, and take Ali Musjid in rear. In this ravine is the principal source of the Khyber river. As this road was known to be little more than a mountain track, and in places almost impassable, no cavalry were sent with them, and only one battery (the Hazara Mountain Battery, Major Delatour's, armed with M. L. 7-pounders.)

The remainder of the force, under Sir Sam Browne's immediate command, advanced up the Pass at daybreak on the morning of the 21st. A troop of the 10th Hussars, I C. Royal Horse Artillery (Major Manderson's Battery), and a wing of the 51st Foot, forming the advance guard. At the point where the road leaves the ravine, and, ascending the slope on the left, crosses Mackeson's Bridge, part of the 3rd Brigade diverged slightly to the right, keeping along the main ravine below the road for about a mile, then taking a smaller ravine to the right ascended this, till within about 3,000 yards of Ali Musjid, where they climbed the rocks to their left and joined the rest of the force that had ascended the Khyber. The heights on both flanks and between the two portions of the force were crowned during the advance, but nothing was seen of the enemy except by the advance guard who caught sight here and there of some small parties of Afghans but encountered no opposition. By about 11-30 a. m. the whole of the two Infantry Brigades with the exception of the Heavy Battery were massed in front of Ali Musjid at a distance of about 3,000 yards. I ought to have mentioned that, in addition to the Battery of R. H. A., Major Hazelrigg's Field Battery armed with 9-pr. M.L., and Major Wilson's Elephant Battery (40-pr. B. L.) accompanied this force.

The enemy on perceiving us fired one or two shots, but they fell short; one of these was picked up; it was a shell from a Rifled M. L. 7-pr., and was of Afghan manufacture, I should think; it was fired without a fuze.

At 12 (mid-day) the H. A. Battery advanced to a position about 2,800 yards from the Fort and opened the ball; their first few shots fell short, but when they got the range their shell began to burst over the enemy's position in a way that must have made it a trifle hot for those not well under cover. The enemy opened fire from the Fort and from two redoubts placed on hills to the right front of Ali Musjid and both of which command the Fort itself. The main ranges of hills on each side of the Pass, which here runs north and south, open out from Ali Musjid southwards to a distance of about 3 miles, and these two hills on which the redoubts are placed are peaks of a minor range that runs on the western side of the Pass parallel to the main range. The two redoubts or "sungurs" are connected by a covered way of loose stones which is prolonged to the right of the advanced redoubt and thrown back so that the flank rests on the face of the main hill to the west. A "sungur" is a breastwork of stones and earth; sungurs are erected on many of the knolls and in commanding positions throughout the whole length of the Pass and afford excellent cover from musketry fire. The whole Afghan line of defence at Ali Musjid was a series of these "sungurs," and throughout the action their men kept completely under cover behind them. For about an hour a game at long bowls between the R. H. A. and the enemy continued, the shot and shells of the latter with one or two exceptions falling some hundreds of yards short. The 40-pr. battery, having overcome the difficulties of the Pass then came into position alongside the Horse Artillery and began pounding at the enemy's position, making, as far as one could judge, excellent practice.

In the mean time the Infantry had been pushed forward; the 3rd Brigade, the 14th Sikhs, except two companies, and 27th N. I. with the 81st Foot, except two companies, in reserve, having crossed the main ravine, along which at this point there is a considerable stream, moved forward to the attack of the redoubts on the right of the enemy's position, while the two regiments of the 4th Brigade, the 51st Foot and the 6th N. I., with the remaining companies of the 14th Sikhs and 81st Foot, advanced amongst the ravines on the eastern or left bank of the stream against the front of his position. The enemy's infantry opened fire and our own responded slowly, but the Afghans were too well covered for our men to fire with much effect. A few of our men were hit, but the losses were inconsiderable.

After this had gone on for about an hour or more, our right all the while advancing very slowly, and our left pushing on over the ravines to the west of the stream, the Mountain Battery, Major Dyce's, was pushed forward and came into action on the right in a position about 1,200 yards from the Fort, the two companies of the 14th Sikhs being on their right, and on the right of the 14th the two companies of the 51st Foot.

The Horse Artillery advanced up the bed of the stream and again came into action on the Fort, suffering here some slight loss from a battery of the enemy's whose fire swept the ravine. The Field Battery came into action on the ground vacated by the Horse Artillery, while the 3rd Brigade on the left, still advancing, were keeping up a good hammer and tongs fire with the enemy in the redoubts and covered way. Here, undoubtedly, lay the strength and the key of the enemy's position, and against this flank, if the intention was to carry the position before the arrival of the 1st and 2nd Brigades in rear, the principal attack should have been directed. The natural strength of the position had been increased by batteries placed with considerable judgment, and the cover afforded by the *sungurs* made up to a great extent for the inferiority of their infantry fire. The position occupied a rough semi-circle, with Ali Musjid in the centre of the curve. Guns were mounted in the two redoubts on the right of their position, several batteries on the Ali Musjid hill commanded the approach by the river bed, a battery of two guns on their left in a *sungur* amongst the rocks swept the ground in front of our right, and the whole position was lined with infantry well under cover.

Our principal infantry attack was directed against the enemy's redoubts on our left, but even there our efforts were wanting in vigour, and it was difficult to make out whether we were attacking in earnest or awaiting the arrival of the other two Brigades. The 81st had unfortunately lost their way amongst the ravines and were not near enough till nightfall to support the 14th and 27th, and a considerable number of troops were lying comparatively idle amongst the ravines on the left bank of the stream.

On the right little advance could be made; the ground was almost impracticable for infantry, and the enemy's sharp-shooters kept up a very lively fire, to which the Mountain Battery was so much exposed that it had eventually to be withdrawn, and placed in a fresh position nearer the centre.

By this time evening was drawing on and it became evident that the enemy would not be dislodged unless we could carry the redoubts on his right. A heavy fire was therefore directed on them and the 14th Sikhs and 27th N. I. were pushed still further forward, both regiments unfortunately suffering severely. In the former Major Maclean was wounded and four havildars were killed, and in the latter Major Birch, and Capt. Fitzgerald, the Adjutant, were killed, the latter in the act of going to the assistance of the former, when he fell. However, it was all to no purpose; the enemy, as I have already said, were well posted and held hard to this position; the "cease firing" was accordingly ordered, picquets were posted, and we lay down to bivouac in the position we had reached.

I am afraid we must admit that our attack on Ali Musjid failed, although the following morning we found that the enemy had skedaddled. The arrival of the 1st and 2nd Brigades in rear did however more to produce this result than our front attack. Of their movements and the operations the following day and since, I must tell you in my next letter.

P. S.—Our total list of killed and wounded for the day was 60; 40 of these casualties occurred in the 27th N. I.

THE ROAD FROM LAHORE TO PESHAWUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWUL PINDI, DEC. 1.

LAST Thursday evening I arrived at Jhelum, passing first, before reaching the station, the fine river, which reminded me with the little church and spire of a part of Holland, near the Scheldt. What I saw of Jhelum did not impress me favourably with the place. The dust was everywhere. Here and there Commissariat bullocks, waggons and camels. The road to the telegraph nearly upset my gharry, and at the railway they had to unload my horse, tail first, to which proceeding we very much objected, the horse-box being made for horses to stand across the width of the carriage and not along the length. At the Dâk Bungalow we heard retailed all the impossible rumours that seem to circulate in all places in time of war, but most perhaps in India. The origin of the word *shaves* (rumour) is, I am told, what one gets from one's barber. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Friday I tumbled into my Dâk and was comfortably jolted to sleep.

During the night, in a dim dreary state, hearing the bugle of my driver, I almost thought I was out with the hounds in Old England, and any particular jolt would make me believe for the instant that I had just touched a Gloucestershire wall or a piece of timber or wounded a foreleg.

However, without any casualties, the morning broke with the Dâk Bungalow in sight, and I I took breakfast and bath. The road altogether being very good, and the dâk service much better than I expected, the journey of nearly 70 miles from Jhelum to Rawul Pindi was performed in less than 12 hours, including time for breakfast. About three hours from Rawul Pindi the country becomes more cultivated, and instead of the bare looking, water-worn, and dusty plain, we get trees and some grass, the distance fading in all shades of blues to a delicate mist, and the road stretching behind us, marked for many a mile by dots which are bullock waggons, gharries, camels, natives, goats and donkeys. It was a splendid day, the sun rather hot but not at all unpleasantly so, and the sky of beautiful blue speckled with the high clouds, such as Ruskin describes in his Modern Painters, each bearing a close family likeness to his fellow, yet the form of every one of them different. To-day they were in long lines getting gradually less and less in size as they stretched away west; they would have suited a painter who wished for lines of aerial perspective. I am rather amused at the grand salute which takes place between the driver of my dâk and another dâk passing. It reminds me of the last time I noticed this ceremony being performed (that was last summer) at a meeting of the Four-in-hand Club at the Magazine in Hyde Park. The custom is the same, though the places differ considerably, and the American description of Hyde Park as a green place with a few paths across it might almost do for the country through which I am driving. However, the drivers will scarcely compare; more total opposites could, I suppose, scarcely be found. This country reminds me very much of Natal. Natal, it is true, is more hilly and has more rocks about it, but otherwise it is very like this country. The only difference that I deeply feel is that in Natal no one thought anything of riding 50 miles a day and keeping it up, but here one's horse, even led along and with no weight, only manages to get over some twenty-five miles a day, and that is what they call hard going—two marches a day. What is the reason of it? The sun is no hotter here than there; I suppose it is the habit of the natives, and the horses have consequently fallen into bad ways. Perhaps it is that the horses are not so strong, or that the native grasses are not so good for hard training work as they are in Southern Africa. Any way the fact remains, and I should like it explained. I don't think it is the want of power in the natives, as I believe the Indian groom can do his forty miles a day as easily as the Caffre can. On we go with our journey, and now the distant hills begin to loom in the faintest grey, so slight that they may almost be mistaken for clouds. We pass water tanks with goats drinking and natives leisurely washing: one or two of them decorated with the arch so common in India, which seems a sort of mixture of the Moorish horseshoe, and the Gothic pointed arch, is very picturesque, and although the building may be in ruins, it has a pleasing effect. Here they are making bricks, and a little further on I see lines of hewn stones laid down for some building—I suppose a railway station, as I find that railway stations seem to be the best built places in this part of the country. I, fresh from England, am very pleased at the colour of the dresses of the natives; just now I pass two women riding like men with any amount of colour and tremendous nose rings. Note too, the calm indifference as to time displayed in the slow movements of the camel drivers, they will get to the end of their journey some time. It seems to say, what is the use of energy? The sun having got round to the west, I can see by the shadows how the horses are going; they seem pretty well to keep up a ceaseless canter, the drivers' bugle comes out in capital relief—so we get into Rawul Pindi.

Rawul Pindi appeared to me during the short time of daylight that I was in it to be a far better place than I believed; but I can tell you but little about it as I had but an hour or two of daylight there,—and that was very much engaged with getting letters and one thing or other. The next morning at eight I started off again and saw the first sign of war in a number of artillery waggons and horses. It was a lovely day again, and the reflections in a pool of water that we passed were truly magnificent. I have never seen more magnificent colour. They keep the road in very good order all the way along; it is in the middle hard and firm and very level. Here I see they are mending it with a roller and oxen and men with water on their backs; rather different from the hydrostatic van and the steam roller. I hear that hillmen do not like the road, but they like less the mail cart, and worse still the telegraph. The telegraph they seem to have a special aversion to, and not, I believe, for any superstitious notions as we might expect. Further on we pass a dead donkey being quickly eaten up by crows. This reminds me forcibly of the scenes in the country last winter round Constantinople, where dead oxen, horses, donkeys and mules were lying in every direction. I myself saw about fifty on one hill, they were the animals of the refugees and, a very disagreeable side of war they presented. A little further on we come to an English regiment, and they are playing cricket. It seems a strange mixture. There is a line of hills, and on the top of one a stone obelisk and below a stone porch with fountain to the memory of General John Nicholson. The distant mountains are beginning to get close by now, and here we are at the junction of the road to Abbottabad and Fattehgunj, with an old square fort strengthened at each corner by a circular or octagonal tower; one of these old towers looking like the old pictures of the Tower of Babel, getting smaller from base to top, and rising in this case to a pretty good height. What a relief! Here is a river, swift and sparkling, on a stony bottom, and a real piece of green vegetation; it is a quite refreshing after the dust of the greater part of the journey. At our next change of horses (we seem to change about every hour), we have a jibbing horse; he does not like going, that is evident; he sticks his forelegs firmly out in front of him, and then to conclude the business falls over. Once on the ground he is not to be moved for a long time, and I tremble for the shafts, but they are accustomed to it, for although they creak and groan a little, they don't break. I try my persuasive force to get the horse up, but it's all no good, he won't budge. I tell the natives to undo the harness and so get him up, which strangely seems to have the desired effect, for as soon as a buckle or two has been undone up he gets with a bounce, nearly knocking down half a dozen natives who are bearing a hand to loose him; but the work is not over yet, for he refuses to move forward although he is up, and the native puts a rope round one of his forelegs and tries to induce him to move forward by the process of pulling his foreleg forward from under him, while others turn the wheels and run the gharry a little forward, the driver does his best with whip and rein, and another tries the effect of pulling the horse's ear. At last he seems tired of it all, and all of a sudden makes a terrific bolt, away we spin, the guard gets up when he can, the driver holds on, and away we go at full gallop. Alas! in front of us is a heap of camels covering apparently the whole of the road, but the driver, quite accustomed to his horses, drives with one hand and lifts his bugle with the other, and at its sound the camels seem by magic to close in, only occupying one long line on the side of the road. We pass them in an instant, and looking back to see them, they are already out of sight in a cloud of dust. Further on we come to the junction of the road to Campbellpore and pass a quantity of baggage, among which I recognise, with a certain longing, some barrels, evidently containing beer; then we come in sight of the camp of the 1-25th Regiment (the King's Own Borderers.) They have lately come up-country from Central India where they suffered severely from cholera; now it has entirely disappeared, and the men, as I see, are getting up their muscles by throwing the hammer. We saw many English games as we drove over the plains of India. Wherever you go in an English speaking country you are sure to see either cricket, or rackets or some game going on. The first sign of this regiment that I saw was an Englishman walking across the plain with a dog. A little later on we got to Attock; this is about half way from Rawul Pindi to Peshawur, is situated at the junction of the Indus and Kabul rivers which here flow rapidly through the divisions of a bridge of boats. Attock is very picturesque, the fort chiefly of Indian architecture with embattlements, not flat on the top as in European castles, but the corners cut off so as to leave points, here and there a round tower, with frequent holes for musketry fire. Seen from the northern side of the river, it presents a very pleasing picture. Had Turner seen it he would have made a picture which would have surpassed, if possible, his Rhine pictures, for here everything was ready to his hand, the fortress following the lines of the ground and rising on the side towards the road in steps, as it were, with the mountain behind it at some distance, in front the rapid running river, the bridge of boats, and camels, oxen, and horses everywhere; for a foreground he could have had part of a native cavalry regiment eating their food, with their horses picketed in front, one, I remarked, a fine grey, such a one as Wouvermans would have been delighted to put in as his great piece of light. Everything just now as the sun is going down is perfect for colour, even the bothering dust comes in usefully, making a delicate white mist through which you see the camels bearing their meek looking heads and striding quietly along. I thought as I looked at Attock that I understood more of Turner than I had ever done before, and now

> "Slow sinks more lovely ere his race be run,
> Beyond the (Afghan) hills the setting sun,
> Not as in northern climes obscurely bright,
> But an unclouded blaze of living light."

The mountains take most wonderful blues and purples, and one range that gets a side light looks as if its tops were transparent while below a long line of dâk camels stands out with Rembrandt like contrast against the sky line, where the mountain ends in plain surfeited with colour. I go to sleep to wake with a bright moonlight at Peshawur.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE QUETTA COLUMN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From an extract from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, quoted in your yesterday's issue, it appears to be the opinion of the talented person who edits that journal that too much artillery has been attached to the various columns now entering Afghainstan. It may be so as regards the Khyber and Thull columns, which have both to operate in narrow passes, where Artillery (except mountain batteries and heavy guns of position, 40-pounders, &c.,) are comparatively useless, but it seems to me that the grave error of the whole plan of campaign up to now is to have left the Quetta column, *the* force which can make the greatest push forward, not only to Kandahar and Kabul, but also to Herat, and which has to operate in an open and (comparatively speaking) well known country, with only *two* weak mountain batteries of four 7-pounders each, and a field battery (E-4 R. A.) which cannot even move from Quetta, so fatigued and knocked up are the horses, *&c.* I hate finding fault with the authorities, but still cannot help saying that the absolutely *wicked* policy of keeping all the best appointments for the Bengalees has ended in failure.

I myself know well the road from Sukkur as far as Dadur (I have not been up the Bolan) and can safely say there is no more difficulty in marching a field battery from Sukkur to Dadur in the cold season than there is in marching one from York to London. But this won't do. *Of course*, a Bengal battery must go, by an unknown, and, as since proved, an almost impracticable route for wheeled artillery—*hinc illæ lachrymæ*—and General Biddulph without any heavy guns is expected to attack Kandahar and if need be Ghazni. So much for your cursed policy of centralization. Utter bosh.

I see in a paragraph (extract from the *Pioneer*) that four 40-pounders and four 25-pounders have been sent from the Ferozepore Arsenal to *Quetta* on *elephants*. Now every one who is not a slobbering idiot or totally ignorant of the country knows that elephants won't live in the winter above the Bolan Pass for any time, and even if one or two do live they will be utterly useless.

The time has gone by for sending General Biddulph heavy guns, and it appears to me that the only thing we can now do is to *squat* one column at Daka, unless they can muster up courage to get as far as Jellalabad, one column at Quetta unless they have the pluck to get to Kandahar, and the 3rd column to fool about between Thull and the Peiwar Pass to enable that egotistical ass, the *Times of India's* special, to send sensational and idiotic telegrams to his employers. Pray don't suppose from this letter that I think there is a want of pluck in one single man of the Army in Afghanistan, but the whole thing has been *botched* by the *Simla clique*. I should like you to publish this letter. I don't suppose you will, but at any rate I have let off some steam.

Bombay, Dec. 6. VERITAS.

ANOTHER COAL SHIP ON FIRE.

ON Sunday night the American barque Spartan, Captain Crossley, arrived in Bombay harbour from Greenock with a cargo of coals. On Friday, indications were noticed by those on board of combustion among the cargo, and the vessel arrived in harbour with the coals on board her on fire. Notice was at once sent to the Harbour Master, and she was piloted to the upper end of the harbour and beached near Sewree. Fire engines were sent off to her, and thirteen feet of water were pumped into the hold, by which means the fire was extinguished.

FAILURE OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK.

THE announcement of this failure reached Bombay yesterday, accompanied by the statement that the liabilities amount to £3,500,000. From the "Stock Exchange Year-Book" for 1877 we extract the following particulars of its establishment and history:—"Directors; G. H. Leonard and J. Coates (Clifton), A. Allen (Bristol), H. B. George (Oxford), J. Murch (Bath), and C. Lucas (Cardiff). General Manager: J. P. Gilbert. Head Office: Bristol.—The company was established in December, 1834, and in 1874 it was registered as an unlimited company, by which the liability of past shareholders is limited to one year from the date of transfer. The subscribed capital is £1,000,000 in shares of £20, of which £750,000, or £15 per share, is paid up. Meetings are held in January, to receive the accounts for the year ending with December, but interim dividends are paid in July. The return was 8 per cent. for 1870, 10 per cent. for 1871, 12 per cent. for 1872, 14 per cent per annum for 1873 and 1874, and 10 per cent. for 1875. On account of 1876, an interim distribution of 8 per cent. per annum has been paid. The reserve amounts to £151,997."

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL STEWART AT QUETTA.

LAHORE, DEC. 9.

General Stewart reports his arrival at Quetta yesterday, and his assuming command of the troops detailed for operations in Southern Afghanistan. A reconnaissance was made in the direction of the Kojuck Pass, and being found unoccupied, General Biddulph directed the advance of a portion of his force to occupy the Kojuck. Firewood and camel forage abundant.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

LAHORE, DEC. 9.

A telegram from General Roberts reports that he was at Alikhel on the 6th and Rokeiar on the 7th, proceeding with a reconnoitring party towards Shutargurdun. Wet and snow holding off, but the cold is severe.

A Ghilzai now in camp reports that Wali Muhammed was sent by the Amir from Kabul to take command of the troops at Peiwar and raise the Ghilzais, but was met and turned back by the fugitives from the Peiwar.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE MIR AKHOR.

LAHORE, DEC. 9.

Information was received at Daka on Friday that the Mir Akhor was at Peshbolak. Part of the force at Basawul started to try to effect his capture, but he fled a few hours before the arrival of troops, and has taken refuge in the higher parts of the Sufed Koh range.

There is some sickness among the native troops; the British troops are very healthy.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

EXPECTED FORWARD MOVEMENT OF GENERAL BIDDULPH.

HAIKALZIE, DEC. 8.

Brigadiers Nuthal, Palliser, and Lacy have arrived. The 25th Bengal Infantry is expected at Quetta in a few days, when Jacob's Rifles rejoin this force. The whole column probably will concentrate by Thursday, when an advance to the other side of the Kojuck Pass is expected. The Pass is reported clear, but during the march much suffering from cold is anticipated. All quiet.

QUETTA, DEC. 9.

It is rumoured that the Kandahar garrison is discontented because it has partly received its pay in grain.

Colonel Clay's force rejoins to-day, having recovered part of the missing baggage, and seized a number of cattle in lieu of the remainder.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AMIR'S REPLY TO THE VICEROY.—OPINION OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Press, reviewing the reply sent by the Amir to the *ultimatum*, generally declares that its contents cannot satisfy the demands made by the Viceroy, and that military operations must be continued.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

The West of England and South Wales Bank has suspended payment. The liabilities amount to £3,500,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 8.

Khereddine Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, is now preparing a liberal scheme of reforms to be executed in European Turkey, and will fully carry out the English Convention.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

ADEN, DEC. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed from here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, DEC. 9, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollers	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do	80⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112¼
Bar Silver	50½
Oriental Bank Shares	£31
Chartered ,, ,,	£17-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ,,	£35

Arrivals—Thibet Yangtsze.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, DEC. 9, 11-50 A.M.

Mail for Manilla leaves Hongkong next Thursday or Friday.

THE Secretary of State has written a despatch reviewing all the proceedings and papers in connection with the recent Railway Frauds Commission in Bombay, and has expressed a general approval of the Report of the Commission and the Minute of the Governor of Bombay. The acquittals in the Bedford and Dewey cases Lord Cranbrook refers to as not invalidating the accuracy of the general conclusions come to by the Commissioners and Sir Richard Temple. The despatch will probably be published in an early number of the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

AN officer serving in the Khyber Pass writes to us, under date Nov. 27:—"Posts are very uncertain and are constantly robbed. A great deal of plundering and murdering of camp followers is going on between Ali Musjid and Lundikhana; in fact, the Pass is swarming with the most infernal scoundrels."

A CONTEMPORARY explains to its readers that Kotal means "a Pass." We do not think this is quite correct. Kotal is the ridge or crest of a Pass, the crown of the ascent from either side. Thus the Landi Kotal in the Khyber Pass is the name of the highest ridge of ground over which the road from Ali Musjid to Daka passes. It is, in fact, the water shed or water parting of the Khyber. Similarly, the Peiwar Kotal is the crest of the range over which the Peiwar Pass runs. General Roberts's turning force reached the Kotal of the Spingawal Pass, on the same range, but could not succeed in fighting their way along the ridge to the Peiwar Kotal. The manœuvre was similar to an attempt on the part of an Army advancing from the Konkan to turn the Bhore Ghaut by moving up some Pass not so well known to the south of it, and then marching along the upper slopes of the Sahyadri range to seize the Kotal at Lanowli. General Roberts's subsequent manœuvre, which gave him the victory, may be compared to a move towards Tullygaum to cut the enemy's line of retreat into the Deccan.

WE find that we have unwittingly overrated the chances a man has of making a fortune by becoming the keeper of the outer Lightship at Bombay. The salary of Mr. Mullen, the chief officer in charge of this Lightship, is only Rs. 150, not Rs. 250, a month. Mr. Mullen's assistant, Mr. Corke, gets the balance of the Rs. 250 allowed for European officers on board the Lightship. We should have mentioned the other day, in our account of the inspection of the Port by the Trustees, that Sir Richard Temple congratulated Mr. Mullen on the good order in which the ship was kept, and we believe that no complaint has been made for ten years about the management of the Lightship. The policy of abolishing the Lightships, and substituting for them a fixed beacon in the fair way, seems to be viewed with a good deal of distrust by seafaring men. In thick weather, the captains of ships entering the harbour often want not only a light to guide them, but advice and assistance, which they can get from the officers and crew of the Lightships. To belated pilot schooners, too, beating about in the offing during the monsoon, the outer Lightship can often render timely and welcome succour.

IT is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley, 2nd in command, 7th Bengal Native Infantry, will be confirmed in the post of Commandant, *vice* Stephenson retired, and that the consequent steps will also go in the regiment.

THE following telegram dated Jacobabad, Dec. 4, is published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"The latest rumoured intelligence is, that owing to the difficulty in collecting sufficient Brahui camels, for transport beyond Dadur, winter camps will be formed about Sibi, Mittri, and Dadur. This is the wisest course that could have been adopted, as the troops and followers are not sufficiently provided with warm clothing to protect them from the severe cold in the Bolan. 200 camels from the plains are reported to have died in the Pass from cold, and the camel men naturally refuse to proceed."

THE appended note on a submerged forest on Bombay Island, submitted by Mr. Ormiston, the Resident Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust, appears in the "Records of the Geological Survey of India:"—"The strata exposed in the excavation for the Prince's Dock consist of the surface silt or black mud, which overlies to a depth of from 4 to 5 feet a dense blue clay of varying thickness (from 6 to 20 feet), but nearly level on top; underneath this is found loam, moorum (a local term for decomposed rock,) and rock: the latter is very irregular on the surface, running at times into long narrow ridges and masses of boulders with soil between. The rock is soft, and consists mostly of indurated clay nodules imbedded in a hard matrix. Numbers of trees have been found (about 260 up to date). Many had been overturned before being covered with the blue clay, the roots were only partially torn out of the loam or moorum in which they grew, others were standing upright with their roots deeply planted in the native soil. The standing trees only extend to the surface of the blue clay, none penetrated the muddy silt above; and for a foot or so below the level of the blue clay, the timber was riddled by the *Teredo navalis* or a similarly destructive worm. Most of the other trees also showed signs of this worm. One tree was found charred on one side for a short distance. The largest trunk found was 46 feet long and 4 feet 8 inches in girth; some of the timber is quite sound; it is of the colour of dark rose-wood, and with a straight grain. The level of the roots of these varied from low-water extreme spring tides to 12 feet under. This shows the land to have subsided at least 30 feet, as the trees must have grown above high-water mark."

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"Telegrams were received in Calcutta on Friday, announcing the suspension of payment of the Caledonian Banking Company, in Scotland. This stoppage appears to be a precautionary measure on the part of the shareholders, and depends finally, on reference to the law courts, as to the actual liability of shareholders to the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, on account of certain shares said to be held by the Caledonian Banking Company in that Bank. The suspension is not of much importance commercially, and the depositors will be paid in full.

THE Lahore paper says:—"Our private letters confirm the news sent to us by our correspondents, regarding the delay in pushing on the whole of General Stewart's division to Quetta. The siege train will probably require a month's time at Sukkur to start properly equipped. The loss in camels is very great, and to push through the Bolan Pass in the winter will necessitate a further large sacrifice of these animals. With proper precautions for supplying the camels with food in the Bolan, and sending them lightly laden with small parties, it will be no doubt practicable to get a considerable number of troops through to Quetta to act as a reserve to the force at Pishin during the winter, but it does not seem likely that any more forward movement can take place from there until the spring."

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated accounts of attacks on convoys on their passage through the Khyber, and the reports of heavy firing heard in the Pass, we are informed on unimpeachable authority that since the taking of Ali Musjid a fortnight ago, the total of casualties, which have occurred among all the escorts and guards employed in passing the convoys between Dhakka and Jamrud, amounts to ten in all. This, though the turbulent Afridis of the Pass must be constantly exposed to enormous temptation in the sight of so much wealth, as it must seem to them, going by them in these difficult hills, for days and weeks together. So that, on the whole, though no doubt the duties of the troops are arduous, we (*Civil and Military Gazette*) cannot think that the famous defile of the Khyber has been either taken or kept with any undue cost on our part hitherto. We cannot expect to make war in such a country and with such a people without any loss at all, and so far as we can observe, the operations have been as yet thoroughly successful with a minimum of cost. We do not say this as desiring the least relaxation of our efforts to crush out all opposition with the most ample means, but simply to show that we consider there is no ground for dissatisfaction with the general military proceedings, so far.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, commenting on the taking over by Government of the East Indian Railway, says:—This policy having once been adopted in the case of the largest railway in India, it follows, as a matter of course, that all the other lines, as the times of their present contracts with Government expire, will be, in like manner, absorbed, and the offer of Government to the S. P. & D. Railway, made at the recent Railway Conference, which sat here under the presidency of Sir Andrew Clarke, namely, to take over and work the Indus Valley line, commends itself at once as a wise and prudential step, from a Government point of view, at least. As we do not know the precise terms on which the offer was based, we are not in a position to surmise how far it will be equally advantageous to the Company, but the Government of India was doubtless aware, before making the offer of the intention which the Secretary of State for India has now declared. The guarantee to the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway expires in 1889, or about 11 years hence; and during this period the Indus Valley Railway, the latest born child of the Government Railway Department, will be carefully reared and educated up to maturity by its new foster parents much more economically, not to add more efficiently, than the State itself could do, to be taken over again, when the eleven years have expired, as part and parcel of the S. P. & D. Railway system."

THE *Pioneer*:—The bride of the Cooch Behar Rajah may now read, in a published report, how much it cost her husband to marry her. The sanctioned estimate for the marriage amounted to Rs. 1,60,000, of this nearly Rs. 5,000 is still unspent. To begin with it cost Rs. 11,736 to find the young lady. No account is given of the search or of the signs by which she was known; but the process, no doubt, was considered too expensive for the ordinary bachelor, and therefore uninteresting. When she was found, in the household of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, her family asked for something towards the expenses of the betrothal, and Rs. 10,000 was given. Horses and carriages from Calcutta, and special trains added to the legitimate expenditure; and it is feared that when some outstanding accounts are finally adjusted, the rupees yet unspent will disappear utterly. However, the marriage, as we know now, was successful, though it threatened at the time to create a schism in the Brahmo Somaj. The Deputy Commissioner is very anxious now to have a palace built so as to be ready when the Rajah returns from England and sets up housekeeping. Everything was prepared indeed for building a palace. A department of Public Works Extraordinary was created for the purpose, and placed under the charge of Mr. Crane; and a contract for bricks was given. But either because the Deputy Commissioner had forgotten to count his bricks before beginning to build, or for some other reason the idea of a palace was abandoned. At present the Rajah has rooms in what is called the High Court;—one room 20 feet square, and a dressing room 20 feet by 10; not a suite large enough for a married chief.

THE *Rangoon Times*:—We trust when Mr. Smythe's services are no longer required in the Wynaad that the Government of India will retain him to "prospect" in British Burmah, where the mineral wealth is known to be very great. Gold at Shoay-gyeen has been found from time immemorial, and the sand found in the river-bed repays those who wash for it even now. Doubtless if a man with Mr. Smythe's Australian experience was to visit the spot he might be fortunate enough to come upon the place where gold is washed away from, before it is found at or near Shoay-gyeen. Then again tin is found both in the Shoay-gyeen and Salween districts and further South in Tavoy and Mergui. It has not as yet paid Europeans to work it, but the Chinese seem to make a good thing out of it. But that gold exists in Burmah we have known ever since we took possession of Pegu, and as we do not think sufficient attention or proper experts from Australia have ever been sent to the province, we hope that when Mr. Smythe's work in the Wynaad is completed he may be deputed by Government to British Burmah.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Scinde issue): It is reported at Kotree that Sir Andrew Clarke is so dissatisfied with the condition of the Indus Valley State Railway that he has strongly recommended its being handed over to the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The belief is widely entertained at Lahore that Sir Sam Browne's force will shortly advance to Jellalabad—the move of the Brigade to Bosawul which we reported yesterday, could only be accounted for on the supposition that this advance was in contemplation. There is always a difficulty in arresting the march of successful armies, short of a complete triumph, and on many accounts it is deeply to be regretted that the campaign has commenced so late in the year that a combined movement on Cabul by both General Roberts and Sir Sam Browne would be rendered hazardous by the severity of the winter. Otherwise, the fall of the Afghan capital would become a certainty before the close of the present year.

THE *Statesman*:—Sir Ashley Eden has taken every opportunity to prevent all misunderstanding as to his feelings towards "the experiment of what is often called a representative system of municipal administration of the town of Calcutta." It may, he says, be an interesting experiment, but he has more than once, and very emphatically in the Resolution published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, let it be known that he regards it with no favour and with very little hope. He reminds the public that it is only an experiment, and is not unlikely to be knocked on the head. He lays the axe at the root of the tree. And the warning has gone forth that if in 1879 it does not begin to bring forth better fruit than has yet appeared, he will cut it down as a cumberer of the ground. "It will be the imperative duty of the Government to place the control of the affairs of the town in other hands." We have no objection to plain speaking, and it is just as well that the public should know, that Sir Ashley Eden intends, before he lays down the reins of Government, to abolish the legacy of representative Government left to Calcutta by his predecessor. True, he gives the Corporation another year of grace and probation; but he, apparently, does so in order that he may not be charged with rash and wanton destructiveness, not because he has much hope that substantial reformation will step in between him and the doomed Municipality.

GOA AND THE EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

WE doubt whether any of our readers outside the Roman Catholic community who may have noticed the advertisements that have lately appeared in our streets in connection with the above subject, have any very clear ideas of Goa itself, much less of the Saint in whose honour the pilgrimages to that place are now taking place. As to Goa the better informed among us have doubtless some vague remembrance of facts noticed in the ordinary histories of India, such as that it was the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India some 300 years ago, and we may also connect with the Portuguese in India such names as Vasco de Gama and Albuquerque the Great. But few can have formed any idea of what the Portuguese empire was at the time of its pre-eminence, nor will they do so until they visit the ruins of what must once have been the mighty capital of a mighty empire. As to the history of which we have but very scanty details in English, sufficient to say here that Vasco de Gama was the first European who succeeded in rounding the Cape of Good Hope and in planting mercantile factories in India, which was then looked upon with almost superstitious awe as the Eldorado of the East, and the trade of which, conducted by the Overland route probably of the Persian Gulf and Euphrates valley, had been long and jealously guarded with the greatest secrecy by the Venetians. The man, however, who raised the Portuguese power in India to its greatest height was Don Alphonso d'Albuquerque who took Goa in 1510, and subsequently by an uninterrupted career of conquests planted the Portuguese power along the whole coast of India from Ceylon to Guzerat and Sind, and also on the Gulf of Ormuz, thus bringing the whole Eastern trade into the hands of the Portuguese, and driving the Moors, who were the agents of the Venetians in the Overland trade, entirely out of the field after defeating them in a number of pitched battles. During the whole of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century the Portuguese power in India must have been at its height, and during that period must have been built the churches or monasteries still perfect, and the other buildings now concealed by the thick overgrowth of jungle which the tropical climate soon developed after the desertion of the old town. It was during this period that Portugal as ever 'for woe or for weal,' making religion go hand in hand with statesmanship, set about evangelising the heathen of the East, and we must doubtless give Francis Xavier (the apostle as he is called of India) the first place amongst their evangelists. Born in 1506 of one of the noblest families of Spain, he devoted himself to learning chiefly philosophy with great distinction at the University of Paris. Subsequently under the guidance of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, he determined to enter upon a life of piety and devotion to the service of the Gospel; and in 1540 he undertook a direct mission from the Pope of Rome to proceed to the East. Proceeding to Goa, his first task was to rescue his own countrymen from the sensuality and forgetfulness of religion into which they had plunged amidst the luxuriousness of the East, and to establish the church on a proper footing. From that time forth he appears to have led a life of the greatest hardship and self-sacrifice in spreading the knowledge of the Gospel amongst the heathen of the Malabar coast, the people of Malacca, and finally those of Japan and the coasts of China. Emulating the life and acts of the apostles themselves, and especially of St. Thomas, the first apostle of the East, there can be no doubt that his success in evangelising resembled only that of the apostles, and cannot be realised by those who are acquainted with the missionary work of the present day; and he doubtless owed this success to a zeal and self-denying aim which can only find a parallel in the lives of the apostles. While engaged on a mission to China in 1552 he died in the island of Saucian on the coast of China. He was then buried, and his body two years afterwards was taken up and conveyed to Goa. For fuller particulars of his life, the miracles said to have been wrought by him both before and after his death, and of the exemption of his body from the decay to which all flesh is heir, we refer our readers to a book entitled "Life of St. Francis Xavier" published in English, and now sold in Bombay. Suffice it to explain here that the body which is still said to be undecayed after being buried more than 300 years, is now being exposed to view for the third time; the previous occasions having been in 1782 and 1859. It is no part of our duty to question or to criticise here, but merely for the information of our readers to give a brief account of New and old Goa as they at present stand, and of the proceedings at Old Goa in connection with the exposition of St. Francis Xavier which has been going on since the beginning of the month and will continue till the middle of January.

Goa is situated at a distance of about 220 miles along the coast from Bombay; the Portuguese possession extends for about 30 miles along the coast line and reaches up to the foot of the ghats, that is about 10 miles inland at the farthest; the whole area is about 180 square miles. Panjimor New Goa is situated at the mouth of a river which forms a harbour to the town. The harbour is completely land-locked, and there are the remains of an old fort in the bay where the river debouches from the land, but no guns are to be seen. The bar at the entrance of the harbour has a depth of 11 feet only at its shallowest part, and this depth is only about 40 yards wide, the rest is covered by a foot or two of water. Careful navigation is therefore necessary in bringing in ships of any size. Once across the bar ships can anchor close to the town, but cannot proceed up the river owing to the channel not being correctly known. The view of the country from the river is picturesque. Cocoanut palms form the principal growth along the banks and the interior, much of which is flat, and necessarily affords good rice ground. Cocoanuts, pepper, rice, coffee in the interior and sugarcane are the principal staples. The town of Panjim resembles other European towns not under British administration in the absence of business and signs of decay. It is however neat and clean, and resembles the glimpses of Portuguese towns which one gets from the deck of ships sailing off the Portuguese coast of Europe. The scene has an unpleasant glare, which gives the appearance of great heat, but this is tempered by the breeze which blows cool from the sea. A capital view of the town, river, and bay in which the mouth of the river lies, and also of the surrounding rice grounds, can be obtained from the top of a hill above the church. At present owing to the business doing at old Goa there are some signs of trade and a few lighters in the harbour, but as a rule the trade must be very insignificant. There are several kinds of Portugal wine procurable at a very cheap rate. The best is the vinto resembling claret in colour, and far superior in quality to ordinary claret and without its roughness. It can be procured at any wine shop in Panjim for eight or ten annas a bottle. Old Goa is about 5 miles from Panjim up the river, and can either be reached by boat or by the metalled causeway which runs along the river. This causeway is creditable to the Public Works Department of Goa. It is about 23 feet broad, and is protected on either side by a wall of hewn stone-masonry two feet high and of the same width. The outer wall acts also as a river wall, which adds greatly to the appearance of the structure.

The only perfect remains of old Goa are four churches with their convents and one convent with a chapel attached; the services of all which are still kept up with all the attendant ceremonies of the Roman ritual. Up to within the last few weeks these churches have stood almost concealed by the grove of cocoanut palms and other dense jungle which has entirely overgrown the rest of the old town. But in view of the approaching festival and exposition of St. Francis Xavier the Portuguese Government has spent a large sum of money in clearing out the space where the churches stand, and in making good roads throughout the town for the accommodation of the persons who come from far and near to visit the saint.

On entering the town by the road from New Goa the first building that meets the eye is the immense East front and flanking tower, 80 feet high, of the church and convent of St. Augustine. This building is entirely in ruins, but in old times it must have covered an immense extent of ground. About 200 yards to the right of the river just mentioned stands what was apparently the entrance gate of the convent and enclosure, consisting of two arches of about 30 feet span and of great thickness. The ruins of this convent extend far into the jungle. To the left of the ruined front stands the convent and small chapel of St. Monica. This is one of the buildings that is still perfect, and the services of the chapel are still maintained. The convent is of very large extent; many of the cells both of this and the other convents are at present occupied by visitors, and part of St. Monica has been fitted up as a hotel. Fronting the ruin of St. Augustine and on the same eminence with it and with the convent of St. Monica is another smaller ruin, on the walls of which are some very perfect fresco paintings similar to those which are highly valued from an antiquarian point of view in English cathedrals. All these churches abound in their frescoes, but those just mentioned are singularly perfect. Descending the hill we come upon the cleared space on which stand three churches and convents. On the right the church of the Bom Jesus, built in memory of St. Francis Xavier and in which his body is now exposed. On the left about 200 yards distant the church of St. Francis Assis with its convent, and closely adjoining this the great Cathedral Sè. At present all interest centres around the church in which St. Francis Xavier lies, and which we now proceed to describe. The date of the building, as shown by a Latin and Portuguese inscription at the entrance, is 1605 A. D.; the church is as large and more lofty than the Cathedral of Bombay, and the eastern front high altar is gorgeously decorated, the prominent object being an unpassion figure of the saint larger than life. Immediately in front of the altar is placed the massive silver chest containing the remains of the saint covered with a magnificent canopy. The body is visible beneath the glass case which covers it, and may be examined closely. It is shrunken and discolored, and to all appearance resembles what we should fancy that a body rescued, by some means natural or artificial without being embalmed like a mummy, from the natural decay would resemble; we should fancy, for instance, that it resembled bodies which, as we have all read, have been preserved in the great forests of England and Scotland for more than 1000 years. Around the body passes a ceaseless stream of persons led by religion or curiosity, all being admitted without any question being asked, and as each passes he or she kisses the foot, which is the only portion exposed. In some instances sick children are lifted up and the diseased part is applied to the foot of the saint, and they are then touched with the clothes which cover the body. We noticed nothing further of much interest either in the church or convent, beyond the following inscriptions to a half length portrait of St. Francis, which we leave to the ingenuity of scholars to interpret.

Dividium cernis quem magnum suspicit orbis;
Xavier est totien nulla tabella capit.

Leaving the church of Le Bom Jesus we cross the square to that of St. Francis Assis. This is about the same size as that just described, and is of meaner appearance internally. There is nothing to show its date, but we noticed tablets in the floor in memory of Portuguese who died in 1546, and other dates of the 16th and subsequent centuries.

In the cloisters of this church are some interesting records of the early Portuguese missions in India, in the shape of a series of pictures with inscriptions in Portuguese which cover the four walls of the cloister. With this exception of two they record the martyrdoms of missionaries between 1550 and 1560. Of the two others, one records the martyrdom of some priests "who in the year 1321, or 126 years before the discovery of India, were killed by the Moors for preaching in the city of Tanna." The other records the fact that in "the year 1500 there came from Portugal for the spiritual conquest of India an armada commanded by Alves Cabral with six other priests; of whom three were killed by the Moors in Calicut, and the rest, after converting the kings of Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, and Maringa and a great number of heathens, were also killed confessing the faith on April 3rd, 1520." Immediately adjoining this church and monastery is the Cathedral, a far larger and more imposing edifice than even the others, and fitted up with several gorgeous shrines in addition to the high altar. Here also is the Archbishop's chair of state and the stalls for the chapter similar to those with which English cathedrals are fitted. There is doubtless much of interest to be gathered from a careful inspection of this church. We noticed in front of the high altar a tablet in the floor denoting the tomb of Don Garcia Noronha, Viceroy of India in the city of Goa in 1540. About a quarter of a mile beyond the Cathedral in an easterly direction lies the church of St. Caetano (pronounced Kaito), similar in size to the two smaller churches already mentioned, and about which we have nothing special to notice except the existence of an old well in the centre of the church now covered up, but which is said to have been covered originally by a Hindoo shrine, and to be still esteemed as specially sacred by the natives. Between this church and the Cathedral lies the road of state from which apparently the Viceroys entered the town from the river, and on the left hand and closely adjoining the church are the ruins of the Viceroy's Palace. But the only thing visible over the heap of debris is a portion of the entrance gate, which is certainly of native architecture, and apparently belonged to the native king who reigned in Goa before it was taken by the Portuguese.

This is not the time or place to moralise upon fallen greatness, or to conjecture why a great European nation should have fallen from the wealth and power to which the ruins of Goa bear witness; but he who runs may read. And if any of our readers are induced to visit Goa, especially at the present time, they will recognise the fact which history also bears out, that where religion takes the place of Government, not only does bigotry and superstition prevail but the art of Government is forgotten. So fell Rome when the lesser office of 'Pontifex Maximus' was amalgamated with the supreme office of "Imperator" and the two finally merged in the Pope; the lesser office of the times of the Republic thus supplanting the greater. So fell Goa when religion began to take the functions of Government, and Goa now as Rome herself is remembered only in her ruins, her masses, and her churches. Be it added, however, that we are far from including St. Xavier in the category of those who have committed the error of combining the attributes of Government with those of religion. He doubtless would have made as able a ruler as he made a zealous and saintly priest and missionary; but at the outset of his life he abandoned a promising earthly career for the life of the priest, and, as will be evident to all who read his life, steadily kept himself from interference in or contact with affairs of State, forbearing even to exercise the powers superior to those of Government, which as the special legate or nuncio of the Pope he was empowered to exercise.

In conclusion we would recommend our readers to take the present opportunity, which may not recur, for visiting a most interesting place, and one of the few places in India where the visitor can tread on historic as distinguished from legendary ground. The journey to Panjim can be made most comfortably and at very reasonable cost by the Alabama, a large Canal steamer excellently officered, with very fair accommodation and food, which leaves Bombay twice in the week for Panjim. She does the voyage in exactly 24 hours. If the charterers could time the arrival of the vessel so as to reach Panjim early, there is ample time—reaching old Goa by the steam launch, which does the distance from Panjim in about three quarters of an hour—to see all that is to be seen and to return to Bombay by the ship which generally leaves on the same evening. There is however a good hotel established for the occasion by M. DeCosta both at Panjim and Old Goa. The accommodation is excellent and the food good, and those who have the leisure could spend their days very comfortably between the two places until the steamer returns on her next trip. We can confidently recommend all who can do so to pay Goa a visit.

MAJOR BUTLER'S EXPLORATIONS IN TURKISTAN.

OUR readers have, no doubt, most of them read or heard, of Major Francis William Henry Butler, of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, as a great explorer, who, during the spring of 1874, under the disguise of a Chinaman, traced out the source of the Atrek, and also portions of the countries occupied by the Teke and other Turcoman tribes; and who last year had an interview with Lord Lytton at Simla where he was specially summoned by the Viceroy. He arrived at Kurrachee by the Socotra on the 28th November and will shortly proceed to Lahore to meet the Viceroy. It is reported that Major Butler has been so completely successful with the Turkoman chiefs whom he has interviewed on his second expedition, that the Teke and other chiefs of those tribes are ready to act in concert with the British, either against the Afghans or the Russians themselves, whenever called upon. The long and short of the matter is, that we may safely conclude it would be no hard matter to retort on Russia by a blow in Central Asia, the one she has threatened us with in India in distinct violation of all her repeated asseverations and pledges. That the exploration made by this gallant explorer at enormous risk to himself, and which he has carried out through hardships, privations, and difficulties of which we have yet to learn the details, not so far given to the public, is of immense importance, may be understood; not alone as to the geographical value of the travels he has accomplished, which is great, and which will fill up blanks in the existing maps, but also in regard to the safety of Herat, which is a "coign of vantage" which the Russians have long aimed at securing, mainly as a *point d'appui* for their ulterior designs on India. Major Butler has lived several months with the Teke and Akhal tribes of Turkistan, which occupy the valleys whence the fortress of Herat draws all its supplies and even its water; as also the mountain ranges which constitute the bulwark against "an army from the north threatening Afghanistan and British India." As pointed out some time back, in an article in a Home journal in 1873, Lord Granville entered into a convention with Prince Gortschakoff for the "definition of a neutral zone which should bound the advance of either nation," when it was declared by the British Government that it would consider Afghanistan, including Afghan Turkistan, as neutral territory. So, according to the arrangement made some five years ago, Russia's passage south of the Oxus into Blak would be something tantamount to a breach of the convention and would amount to a virtual declaration of war with England. But barred in this, and in the more direct advance from Western Tartary, by treaty obligations and natural difficulties, Russia has sought for a third mode of access, which could be achieved without an overt breach of convention, and without prematurely alarming her real antagonist; and she has bethought herself therefore that there still remained the route to her through the Turcoman tribes "To resume operations in that quarter was but the natural result of the inroad made by General Gorvatchoff into the Jomult territory in 1873; and it was also in strict accordance with treaty right; for the Russian Frontier line is drawn considerably to the South of their advanced pickets, and no British guarantee intervenes." And now comes the point from which the consequences of Major Butler's journey become manifest. Opposition was offered to the Russian advance by the Akhal and Teke Turcoman tribes; that is to an expedition from the Harbour of Krasnovodsk on the Caspian, under command of General Lomakine, resulting in the temporary occupation of the important post of Kizil Arvat, a position of considerable strength and importance. Then these tribes united; and, after a few weeks holding, the General was glad to retreat. Still the Russians claim Kizil Arvat as a conquest; and can probably, reckless as they are of blood when an end has to be gained, again advance and permanently re-occupy it when the fit time comes. Were they, therefore, in possession of this post, and of a double line of communications to Tchikishlar and Krasnovodsk on the Caspian and thence with Europe, Herat would be in their power. Not only so, but Major Butler has found a pass practicable for artillery through the Kuren Dagh and hitherto unknown. Therefore it behoves us to "watch the movements of Russia, not so much in the Attrek Valley for which we were prepared but in the more remote country lying North of it. By declaring Afghan Turkistan neutral territory we added an additional buttress to the defences of Kabul. It must be the object of our policy to discover some similar plan with regard to the Turcomans." Whether or no Russia will again consent to receive a nominal treaty check to her ever encroaching, through insidious progress, is a question that admits of much doubt under the present complication of affairs. But this much is certain, that England must have Afghanistan—whether it be as a protected State, or with a nominal independence—under her own direct control, and she cannot allow this bulwark of Turkomanian tribes to be *deleted* or absorbed by her rival without the most serious consequences. Whether affairs will hereafter lead to a struggle in Central Asia for supremacy between the Bear and the Lion, and whether the plains and steppes of Turkistan will be a future *Armageddon*, remains on the roll of the future. Meanwhile as "forewarned is fore-armed," Major Butler deserves our gratitude for thus pointing out a source of danger which would have remained as unthought of as unknown, had it not been for his adventurous travels.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue), Dec. 6.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

OBSTRUCTING AND ASSAULTING A POLICE CONSTABLE.—A dhobie was yesterday fined Rs. 10, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for assaulting and resisting a police constable in the execution of his duty.

ASSAULT.—A European, named Henry Druet, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being found guilty of assaulting Babajee Gunnajee with a stick. Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A CONSENT DECREE.—The suit of Jokhiram Hurnarayen *vs.* Chuttermull Sardar and another was called on yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff. The claim had been admitted in a letter from defendant's solicitor. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,000, to be paid by instalments. Plaintiff to recover all the assets of the firm and to pay the liabilities. Each party to pay his and their own costs of the suit.

A DECREE AGAINST THE NERIAD SPINNING MILLS.—At the High Court, yesterday, a summary suit was called on before Mr. Justice Green, in which Nurrotumdas Madhowdas sued the Neriad Spinning and Weaving Company to recover money due on a promissory note dated the 25th November 1877, which became payable a year after date. There was no defence to the suit. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,500 with interest at 9 per cent. from 25th November 1877, costs Rs. 270, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay had before them at their last meeting the question of regulating the traffic on the Apollo Bunder, especially on the evenings when a band plays there. Reference was made to the Police Commissioner on the subject, who suggested a raised footpath for the accommodation of pedestrians, but Police control is required to prevent the confusion and block of carriages which so often arises, and which is exceedingly dangerous. We must wait, probably, until a stampede of horses occasions damage to life and limb, before any wholesome rules will be laid down to minimize the chances of such a catastrophe.

A DECREE AGAINST THE ZEPHYR.—Yesterday, at the High Court, a suit brought by Allibhoy Adamjee against Framroz Jamsetjee Iranee was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. By consent the court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 9,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from 10th November 1878, costs, and interest on the judgment. If this sum be not paid on or before the 4th January 1879, the barque Zephyr, the property of the defendant, is to be sold by the Sheriff and the proceeds of the sale are to be applied towards payment of this judgment. Plaintiff to have liberty to bid at the sale.

THE dispute between the managers of the Agra Bank and the Bank of Bombay at Kurrachee is not yet at an end. The *Beacon* says:—We referred in a recent issue to the complaint of the Agent of the Bombay Bank against the Manager of the Agra Bank and Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee, which was, as we said, dismissed by the City Magistrate on the grounds that no act of dishonesty had been shown to have been committed on the part of the defendants, which is the essence of the offence, and that the contention being that the wool was taken under a *bona fide* claim, the matter was therefore clearly cognizable by the Civil Court. Dissatisfied with this decision, the Agent of the Bank of Bombay has, we understand, applied to the Sudder Court of Sind, under its powers of revision, to call for the proceedings of the Magistrate on the grounds that Mr. Gibbons was wrong in passing the order which he did. The Sudder Court has called for the proceedings and has fixed a day for the hearing of the matter.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The Increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 30th November 1878 was 1,10,956 maunds, and in money Rs. 73,830. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 30th Nov. 1878.	Week ending 1st Dec. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 5,285	Mds 26,477	...	Mds 21,192
Amount	Rs. 6,352	Rs. 29,816	...	Rs. 23,464
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 27,110	Mds 84,950	...	Mds 57,840
Amount	Rs. 13,778	Rs. 45,577	...	Rs. 31,799
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,85,711	Mds 2,44,347	Mds 2,41,364	...
Amount	Rs. 2,80,222	Rs. 1,39,465	Rs. 1,40,757	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 88,862	Mds 44,786	Mds 44,076	...
Amount	Rs. 42,957	Rs. 23,076	Rs. 19,881	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,244	...	Mds 1,244	...
Amount	Rs. 4,875	...	Rs. 4,875	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 16,823	Mds. 18,621	...	Mds 1,798
Amount	Rs. 24,484	Rs. 28,759	...	Rs. 4,275
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,97,800	Mds 2,92,698	...	Mds 94,898
Amount	Rs. 1,21,726	Rs. 1,53,871	...	Rs. 32,145
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 8,22,835	Mds 7,11,879	Mds 1,10,956	...
Amount	Rs. 4,94,394	Rs. 4,20,564	Rs. 73,830	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th November 1878 was 5,350 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 813. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 30th Nov. 1878.	Week ending 1st Dec. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,661	Mds 4,691	...	Mds 3,030
Amount	Rs. 870	Rs. 4,027	...	Rs. 3,157
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 89,953	Mds 1,03,615	...	Mds 13,662
Amount	Rs. 29,391	Rs. 30,947	...	Rs. 1,556
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 8,094	Mds 7,580	Mds 514	..
Amount	Rs. 2,843	Rs. 2,021	Rs. 822	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 586	Mds. 499	Mds. 87	...
Amount	Rs. 1,441	Rs. 1,261	Rs. 180	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,544	Mds 6,110	..	Mds. 1,566
Amount	Rs. 4,928	Rs. 5,844	..	Rs. 916
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 60,859	Mds 44,318	Mds. 16,541	...
Amount	Rs. 13,092	Rs. 9,605	Rs. 3,487	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 9,766	Mds 9,350	Mds. 416	...
Amount	Rs. 3,067	Rs. 3,371	...	Rs. 304
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,632	Mds 4,293	Mds. 1,339	...
Amount	Rs. 3,522	Rs. 2,231	Rs. 1,291	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,28,306	Mds 1,23,589	Mds 4,717	...
Amount	Rs. 36,672	Rs. 37,332	...	Rs. 660
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,09,401	Mds 3,04,045	Mds 5,356	...
Amount	Rs. 95,826	Rs. 96,639	...	Rs. 813

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. SURAT, Captain G. C. Burne, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:

For Southampton—Mr J Moore, Lieut Hay, Captain Avery, and Private H Mullins.

For Brindisi—Mr S Fry, Mr Oakes, and Mr J Skinner.

For Venice—A Teichmann, and Mr Cardozo.

For Aden—F Vaz, A K Heerjeebhoy, B Dhondoo and 4 friends.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received on behalf of the City of Glasgow Bank relief fund:—

J. A. Forbes	Rs. 200
W. M. Bell	,, 100
J. Hector	,, 100
Sir C. Forbes and Co.	,, 150

A special collection is to be made on an early date in St. Andrew's Kirk.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH DECEMBER.

Benares, 3rd Dec.—Rain wanted. No change.
Allahabad, 3rd.—No change.
Jhansi, 4th.—No change.
Agra, 3rd.—Slight rain last night. Wind east.
Meerut, 4th.—Slight rain in night.
Bareilly, 4th.—Very slight rain; more urgently wanted.
Kumaun, 30th November.—Fine, but apparently unsettled. Rain much wanted.
Lucknow, 4th Dec.—Rain wanted.
Sitapur, 4th.—Rain wanted.
Fyzabad, 4th.—Crops good. Irrigation going on. Rain wanted.
Partabgarh, 2nd.—No change.
Summary.—Rain wanted throughout the Provinces.

VAKEELS AND THEIR WAYS.—In Chambers, at Madras, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan expressed himself very strongly as to the custom prevailing amongst Vakeels, in their suits on behalf of sowcars, of allowing the clients a portion of the costs recoverable from defendants. His Lordship intimated that in future he would require Vakeels to certify that they themselves had received from their clients the amount with which they sought to charge the defendants. It does seem extraordinary that Vakeels should jump at once into all the privileges and emoluments of counsel, without being governed by any laws or rules, or by the etiquette of so responsible a profession. It really seems high time that the various branches of the legal profession were once more regulated.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES (POONA DETACHMENT.)

PRIZE SHOOTING.

MATCH I.

Restricted to 3rd Class Shots and Recruits. (9 Shots at 200 yards.)

A telescope presented by Lieut Phillips.	Vol F Dracup	33
Rs 3	,, P C Montes	30
,, 2	,, H V Faulconer	29
,, 1	,, F McDonnell	26
	,, R Orr	26

24 Entries.

MATCH II.

Restricted to the 3rd and 2nd Class Shots and Recruits. (9 Shots at 200 yards.)

A telescope presented by Lieut Phillips.	Vol J Murray	34
Rs 6 14	,, H Grogan	33
,, 4 9	,, R Orr	32
,, 2 5	,, R Walsh	32

55 Entries.

MATCH III.

Open to the whole Company. (9 Shots at 500 yards.)

A telescope presented by Lieut Phillips.	Lance Corpl A T Murray	37
Rs 7 6	Volunteer F M Gomes	31
,, 4 15	,, D Clabby	30
,, 2 7	Serjeant T Hepburn	30
	Volunteer G Mawhood	30

58 Entries.

MATCH IV.—THE SERJEANTS' PRIZES.

Open to the whole Company. (7 Shots at 500 yards, and 7 Shots at 700 yards).

Rs. 25	Corpl S G Brebner	56
,, 20	Vol W Mawhood	53
,, 15	Lieut Adam Smith	50
,, 10	Lance Corpl A F Murray	50
,, 10	Vol G Conran	48
,, 10	T H Rendell	47
,, 5	Serjt G Peaker	45
,, 5	Vol F M Gomes	42
,, 3	Corpl E B Winders	42
,, 2	Vol F McDonnell	42
	,, E W Cooke	42

59 Entries.

The weather in Poona was very bad for good scores. Puzzling winds prevailed, and there was great heat at midday. The target was in shade, and considerable haziness of atmosphere, was very baffling. The members at Kirkee, who used the Royal Engineers' Range, had the advantage in having a clear target.

The highest score yet made for the Whiting's Running Prize is 58, and for the 200 yards match 37.

The Captains' prize, a despatch with frittings, will be shot for on the 14th,—9 shots at 800 yards; and the competition for Lieut Smith's Cup will take place on the 21st—7 shots at 200 and 7 shots at 500 yards. Wimbledon targets have been used throughout.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

IN September last an application was made to Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court, on behalf of Madhowjee Dhurumsey, in order to restrain Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey from receiving one-half the commission earned by Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co., as secretaries and agents of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills, to which Cassumbhoy is entitled under a covenant. Madhowjee Dhurumsey, who has filed a suit against the agents and Cassumbhoy, was anxious that a certain sum of money which would become due to Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co., as secretaries and agents, should be paid to them and should not go into the hands of Cassumbhoy. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, which was made absolute on the 16th September last; but no receiver was appointed. It appeared that, subsequently to the passing of the order, Merwanjee Framjee and Co. drew a sum of Rs. 5,500 for their own purposes. The parties again appeared before the court yesterday.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani on behalf of Cassumbhoy, complained that the agents had, in spite of the order, drawn Rs. 5,500, Rs. 500 of which were spent in publishing a libel of the directors of the Company, and the balance was to be spent in defending them (the agents) against a prosecution for the libel they had published. No receiver had been appointed; and the reason the parties again came before the Court was, that the Prothonotary refused to insert in the order a direction for the appointment of a receiver, the very object for which the plaintiff had made his application to the Court.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, on behalf of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., said the Rs. 5,500 had been legitimately drawn by his clients for the purposes of the mills. It was necessary for them to spend certain monies for earning their commission and for carrying on the business of the mills; and the learned counsel asked that the receiver be directed to pay certain monies to the agents. In making the order, no provision was made for carrying on the business of agents.

His Lordship asked what was the objection to the order, and why Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary, refused to draw it up; and Mr. Orr was sent for. Before he came, his Lordship made an order (by consent of the parties) that Mr. C. A. Turner be appointed receiver without giving security, and with a commission of 2 per cent., Costs to be costs in the cause. The learned Judge remarked it was an unfortunate thing for the parties to be saddled with costs simply because the Prothonotary would not draw up an order in the terms in which it was made.

SHOOTING SEAMEN ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP ON THE HIGH SEAS.

ON the arrival of the American ship Mary L. Stone, Captain Pinney, from New York in this harbour, on the 8th inst., two seamen belonging to that vessel, named Gustave Munchlier, a Norwegian, and Agust Anderson, a Swede, were sent on shore by the master of that vessel to the European General Hospital, both suffering from gunshot wounds, alleged to have been inflicted by the chief officer, Mr. Wilds, on the morning of the 29th ult. on the high seas. Gustave Munchlier has a bullet wound on the right side a little below the ribs, and the bullet appears to have passed through the fleshy part and found its way out. Agust Anderson has also a bullet wound in the left arm, but no bone appears to be touched. Both the men are recovering from their wounds through the attention paid to them by Captain Pinney while on board the vessel since the occurrence. The wounded men speak highly of the conduct of the captain, but complain bitterly of the way in which they had been treated by both the chief and second officers since leaving New York, and they state that it was owing to the captain's protection that other acts of cruelty had not been effected. The circumstances that led to the two seamen being shot are briefly these:—It appears that at about 3 a.m. on the 29th November last, the two men, with others, and the chief officer were the watch on deck; that soon after, Gustave, being relieved from the look-out, went and lay down on the main-hatch where he fell asleep. An order was then given by the chief officer to trim sail, when the said officer finding Gustave lying on the hatch, went up and kicked him several times. The man said, "I'll get up without your kicking me; if you do that again you will have to look out for yourself." Gustave then went aft to join the men who were bracing the yards, and he was followed by the chief officer. On his way he went into his cabin, which was in the after-roundhouse, and returned with a loaded revolver, and on going up to Gustave the chief officer said, "you threatened my life with your knife twice," and at the same moment the second officer rushed out of his cabin and said, "knock his brains out." Immediately the chief officer fired, but the bullet missed Gustave and hit Anderson in the left arm. This caused Gustave to move forward, when the chief officer is alleged to have fired a second shot at Gustave, which struck him on the right side as above described. After receiving this shot he fell, but in a few moments recovered sufficiently to be able to drag himself into his bunk in the forecastle. In a few minutes after the occurrence the captain came and removed him to a room in the after-roundhouse, where he was treated and attended by the captain up to the time the ship arrived in this harbour. The other man, Anderson, who was less seriously wounded, remained in the forecastle, but he was also medically treated by the captain. The police authorities here have enquired into the affair, but cannot interfere in the matter as the offence was committed on board an American ship while on the high seas. Redress, therefore, can only be had by the injured men through the American Consul, or through the Consul of their own nation.

THE NEW PORT TRUST.

THE following "statement of objects and reasons" is appended to the second publication of the Bill for the constitution of the new Port Trust, which was issued yesterday:—

The object of this Bill is to place the whole of the foreshore of Bombay used, or likely to be used for the purposes of the shipping-trade of the Port under the Port Trust, and to amend the constitution of the Corporation of the Trustees of the Port so as to make it fairly representative of all the chief interests concerned in the proper administration of the Trust.

Government have already entered into negociations with the holders of the principal properties on the foreshore not vested in the present Trustees, and it is believed that all the properties which it is desirable to vest in the new Corporation, in order to effect the object of the Bill, may be purchased for a sum not exceeding 77 lacs of rupees. A general description of those properties will be found in Schedule A. of the Bill; a more precise description of each estate will be contained in the Articles of Agreement, under which the properties will, if they are eventually purchased, be conveyed by their present holders to the Secretary of State.

If the purpose and general scope of the Bill are found to be approved, the Governor in Council will, with the sanction of the Government of India, proceed to purchase these properties; and it is proposed upon the completion of such purchases to vest the benefit of them (under Section 29 of the Bill) in the new Board of Trustees, and to require the Board to pay the purchase-money by the issue of Port Trust securities in the from of Schedule B. of the Bill.

The new Corporation will thus commence its existence vested on the one hand with the whole of the foreshore, and all the wharves, piers, docks in the Port, and the sole right of levying rates for the use of the same; and on the other hand with a debt of about 77 lacs of rupees in addition to all the liabilities of the present Trustees.

One essential feature of the Bill is that the new Board shall be compelled faithfully to discharge all the liabilities thus imposed upon them. The Governor in Council is willing to guarantee out of the Provincial Revenues of the Presidency the payment of all the interest from time to time due by the Board (Section 35), but in consideration of such guarantee it is proposed to give Government the power of increasing the rates, or, if necessity arises, of appointing a Receiver to collect the rates on its own behalf, if the Board should fail at any time themselves to make due provision for meeting their liabilities (Sections 59 and 60).

The necessity for the repeal of the present Port Trust Act (Bombay Act I. of 1873) has been availed of to introduce many amendments, both in the structure and the substance of the proposed new enactment; and in harmony with the alterations contemplated in the constitution of the Corporation, many restrictions imposed upon the present Trustees have been removed, so that the new Board may be, as far as can be safely allowed, independent of the control of Government.

9th December 1878. J. GIBBS.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandes & Co.—Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

THE NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, 1, Church Lane, to confirm certain resolutions passed at a previous meeting. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was in the chair. The notice calling the meeting being read,

The chairman said that, under the notice just then read by the secretary, the shareholders were called to confirm resolutions touching the voluntary liquidation of the Company. But he was sorry to say that a creditor had already obtained a decree against the company, and was pushing on execution. He would request the Company's solicitor, Mr. Payne, who was present, to explain to them what was the best course to adopt under the circumstances.

Mr. Payne, the solicitor of the Company, explained the present position of the Company. There is a mortgage on the Company's property of Rs. 2,20,000; and annexed to it are certain conditions which the mortgagee contended would enable him to claim payment of the principal amount at once with interest and a moiety of agent's commission for the residue of four years for which the mortgage had to run. His solicitors had given a notice that, in the event of the shareholders proceeding with the confirmation of the special resolutions for a voluntary winding up, he would claim the whole amount. Mr. Payne had carefully considered the matter and the Advocate General had also been consulted, and it was necessary to be careful to do nothing which would embarrass the position of the unsecured creditors or swell the liabilities. There were several unsecured creditors who are pushing on their claims through the court and trying to get a start of other creditors. One of them had already obtained a decree that morning against the Company. In the hope of carrying on the business of the Company, the directors since the last meeting had entered into negotiations with Messrs. Forbes and Co. and others, but these had fallen through. Another course was proposed by the directors to the unsecured creditors which would have enabled them, he believed, if anything could hereafter be made out of mill property, to get their money back with interest, and would have tended considerably to improve the position of the shareholders. It was, however, to be regretted that the creditors did not realize the advantage of the course proposed, but showed an eagerness to obtain payment of their claim through the court. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Payne) had advised the directors not to proceed in this matter, so as to embarrass the position of the unsecured creditors in the dispute which must arise between them and the mortgagee. The creditors had been informed of the terms of the mortgage to Munore Hurkha, and they were aware that any act of the Company to put a stop to its business would raise the question of the mortgagee's right to recover the whole four years' interest at once. Notice had just then been given by certain creditors that they were about to move the Court to throw the liquidation into the hands of the court. He might tell the shareholders that a voluntary liquidation would not have the effect of stopping suits and executions, and the directors must therefore wait to see what the creditors were going to do. At present it was simply a question between the mortgagee and the unsecured creditors. Under the circumstances, the best course for the directors to take was to adjourn the meeting for a short time.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, solicitor, urged the directors to make an application to have the Company wound up under the court.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote explained in Gujeratee to those shareholders who did not understand English the substance of Mr. Payne's remarks. He observed, in answer to Mr. Shamrao, that it was advisable the directors should take no step and thereby embarrass the action of the creditors against the mortgagee. They must leave the mortgagee and the creditors to fight out the matter among themselves. They had got a notice from a creditor that he was going to move the court; and they must wait to see if he carried his intention into effect. If he did not move, it would be time for the directors to see what could be done in the interest of the shareholders.

Mr. Duxbury thought that the directors would do well to leave the creditors to take the initiative; and that they should do nothing to embarrass their position.

It was then proposed by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, seconded by Mr. Vassantrao Dulputram, and carried unanimously, that this meeting be adjourned till Friday, the 13th inst.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEPARTURE OF MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS FOR THE FRONT.

BANGALORE, 6th December.—Two Companies of the Sappers and Miners (B. and E.), left Bangalore on Thursday night for Peshawar. For some time before recruiting had been going on and the strength of each Company was brought up to one-hundred and thirty men. A number of men volunteered from the two companies that lately returned from Cyprus. During the day the baggage, tents, military apparatus, and clothing were sent to the Station, and put in the train, so that at night the troops had nothing to do but to march down, and take their places in the carriages provided for them. They arrived at the station soon after six o'clock, and were accompanied by the band of the 4th Regiment M. N. I., and also by a tremendous crowd of natives. Thousands, I fancy, came to see them off, and on the platform there were a good number of the European community, anxious to see the first batch of troops from Bangalore leave for the front. After reaching the station, they were marched to the platform, and took their places, sixteen in each carriage. After the men had taken their places, the camp followers and servants had next to be provided for, and they took a good deal of time in settling down. But by seven o'clock, the time appointed to start, all was ready, and the train left the station amidst the cheers of all present, who were very enthusiastic, and showed great sympathy with those who were going away. The small force is under the command of Major Sim, R. E., and the following officers will go with him:—Captain Winterbotham, Lieutenants MacDonnell, Wahab, Lindley, Attree, and Conner. The three latter, it may be remembered, only returned from Cyprus last week. There are in addition four native officers, and six non-commissioned European officers. Dr. Sibthorpe, lately Resident Surgeon General Hospital, went in medical charge of the troops. Two more Companies of the same crops (C. and K.) have been ordered to join General Primrose's force at Mooltan. It is reported that Colonel Ross Thompson, R.E., District Engineer, Madras, will go in command of this force, and the other officers, it is believed, will be taken from those who are now employed on Public Works. These two companies will leave some time next week. The 36th Regiment will leave to-morrow night (Saturday), and the 30th Regiment is expected in on Tuesday, and will leave soon after that. The 36th goes to Rawal Pindee, and the 30th to Mooltan.—*Madras Mail.*

MAJOR BIRD'S DEFENCE.

(Continued from Saturday's issue.)

Before coming to other arguments which, I hope, will effectually dispose of the notion of fraud, I desire to put prominently in the foreground the state of my health at the time when the supposed fraud was committed. A sick man in the condition described by Mr. C. Smith and Captain McLeod, and above all by Dr. Mackenzie, a sick man, in the condition described, ought not, I submit, even in matters of conduct, to be judged by the same standard as would be applied to a man in the full possession of his physical and mental powers. The absence of physical power and the presence of physical pain do affect a man mentally, and you must all have known of persons technically sound in their minds doing things when enervated by sickness which they would not have done when in full health; you can well imagine from the description you have heard that at the Club meeting I was much more intent on my own misery and in the desire to have done with it than upon the affairs of the Club. Without dwelling more on my health let me also call your attention to certain other points which show that a deliberate fraud could not have been intended. You will remember the distinction referred to between my indebtedness and the amount of the debt; as to concealment of the former there can be no pretence that it has been proved; that being so, and it being present to my mind when I left the station that my indebtedness was a patent fact on the accounts, and it being also well known to me that the committee well knew the critical state of the Club and that, therefore, a searching scrutiny of the account would be held, how can it be supposed that I could have attempted to conceal the amount fraudulently? Would not the act have been palpably absurd and objectless? If a man commits a deliberate fraud he does it with some object of gain to himself. I could have gained nothing from the fraud imputed to me save a letter of inquiry. Another matter I must refer to, and that is the fact that the writer might have informed the Committee not only that I owed something to the Club, but also the actual sum. Now, I don't ask you to believe all that H. Williams said, but I do ask you to believe this, that he prepared the bill sheets, and that he read them when aiding me in preparing my summary; whether he saw or did not see it, the actual amount of my debt, as therein stated, is not very material. All I am concerned to show is that, at any rate, he knew or, what is more important, I supposed him to know, as he had the materials, what my debt was. Knowing this I am still supposed to have attempted the deliberate fraud, a fraud which the writer might, to my knowledge, have exposed the very day of my departure; as it turned out the risk might have been safely run, but I could not have anticipated that the Committee would never have bethought themselves of questioning the one man besides myself who knew something of Club affairs, and who had in his charge those most important documents, the bill sheets. For these reasons, and having regard to my conduct afterwards to which I shall advert later, I ask you to say that there was on my part no deliberate purpose to conceal, as is laid in the charge.

Coming now to the 2nd instance, which is a charge of false representation that I had paid my bill in full. I must first observe that this instance in reality involves a series of charges which, I submit, would, with more fairness, have been severed from each other. There is first the charge of making a false entry with intent to produce the impression that no more was due by me beyond the sum so entered. There is then a string of charges of making false entries of payments amounting in all to Rupees 1,875-5-7.

As to the first charge included in this instance, I have to say that it depends entirely on the view you take of the statement in which the entry referred to appears. In using the words "in full" I say now, as I said in my first letter to the committee, I intended to refer not to all debts due for all times to the Club, but to those due for the months referred to. My mind was engaged on those fifteen months, and it is not unnatural, therefore, I submit, that I used the words on which so much stress in now laid. As a matter of fact it would have been rather the act of a fool than of a knave to have used those peculiar words with an intention of making them refer to arrears, because they at once suggest the questions, What were the arrears? For what period were they due? and the like. However, my main contention with regard to this accusation is that the words were properly and truly applied, because they only referred to the debt for a certain period which had been liquidated in full, and ask you to believe that the statement did refer to a period only, for the reasons already stated. It is to be observed that the statement D. was made when it is dated on the 1st March, and that at that date I had not determined to go home. I had had not even settled to go when I met Doctor Mackenzie at the end of March; that matter was fixed for me by Doctor Wilson only on the 9th of April. When I wrote the words "in full" I had no thought of going home, and could have had no thought of deceiving the committee. Then, as to the string of charges relating to the several entries of payments, viz., Rs. 500, Rs. 400, Rs. 416, Rs. 558, it is said that these entries are false and do not represent actual facts, and, in proof, attention is called to erasures and such like matters. Now, if you start with the assumption, as apparently did the committee, that I had been guilty of fraud in other respects, you would readily come to the conclusion that these erasures and alterations were part of a system of fraud and treat them as evidence corroborating the general case against me. That is not the position which I submit you ought to take. In effect, the charges with regard to these entries are distinct specific charges, and they ought, therefore, to be proved by evidence adduced with regard to them. Taking them by themselves I submit they do not afford any ground for an inference of fraud. It cannot be said of them that they are consistent with no other conclusion than that of guilt on my part. Now, let me refer to those of the entries that are impugned, for they cannot all be impugned. First that one on page 149 of D; here it is said there is an

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erasure. I admit it and the Court has found the fact; my explanation is that there was another entry referring to money received and that that entry was cancelled and mine substituted. I say of this erasure as I would of all the erasures which are numerous' see pages 104, 88, 89, 148, 147, 151, that they might be suspicious if the cash book were a perfectly kept book such as would be found in the office of a well organised institution, but as the facts showed you must judge it as you would a man's private account book, and then put it to yourselves whether an erasure inevitably means fraud.

As to the second entry impugned, that is on page 153. Here the suspicions of the committee are aroused because there are two entries in one line and bottom of the page is torn off. In answer I can only say that what I have already said with regard to them is true, and that the probabilities are in favour of its being true. Again I must use the argument that it would be too patently foolish of me to have cut off the bottom of the page when if I had been fraudulently disposed, I could so easily have erased some item and substituted an entry in my own name so as to have produced the desired effect. It is worth pointing out with regard to the fact of two entries being in one line that there are other instances of such a phenomenon, see pages 125, 137. The last entry impugned is that on page 166, and as to that all that even Mr. Moore could show was that the ink was different. I hope you will not consider that that insinuation needs an answer, but I may refer to page 163 of D. You have seen the cash book and must have observed that in all the pages where the impugned entries occur, the total remains unaltered. Subsequent entries also which depend thereon also remain unaffected. This could not have been so, if the erasure had been made after the accounts had been closed or even after the particular page had been written up.

There is one way and one only in which all these entries might have been proved to be fictitious, and that way has not been followed. If the vouchers had been taken and compared with the entires and then the cash balance had been found to be incorrect, of course the conclusion would have been that some of the entries were wrong. Mr. Symonds says the cash balance was found to be correct. I do not know whether he meant that he had the vouchers by which alone he would test its correctness. C. Moonesawmy says all the vouchers were not given to him, and therefore he could not properly examine the accounts, but as it has not been proved that any demand has been made on account of any of the other accounts specified in the various entries, you must assume that they are all given. However, I am not responsible for the absence of vouchers. It has not been proved that any were missing when I handed over the papers to Mr. Symonds. It is not, therefore, my fault that the prosecution cannot prove the falsity of these entries in the only way in which it can properly be proved; what I said with regard to the first entry, I must repeat with regard to all, viz., that the cash book was not a book kept by an accountant or for an institution which was properly regulated or controlled. It was kept by me exclusively, and the remarks that witnesses have made on my business capacities have not, as you remember, been complimentary. It was kept by me not so much as a Club cash book, although it is so entitled, and Mr. Moore thought that, therefore, it must have been so used, but in fact it was used as a general book in which Club affairs chiefly, but others also, were recorded; moreover, it was never, as you have heard, inspected by the Committee. The consequence was that I treated it, as one naturally would, a private book, and made alterations, erasures and so forth at my pleasure, with a freedom which I should not have dreamt of exercising had I been an accountant and had the book been otherwise regarded. Bearing these facts in mind, you will, I trust hesitate to draw the inference suggested to you by the prosecutor, you will hesitate to conclude that I deliberately wrote down in that book entries of payments which had never been made with intent to defraud.

[*To be continued.*]

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MORE OFFICIAL LIGHT ON THE "FRONTIER QUESTION."

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE educational process to which the British public are being officially subjected, four of five years too late, in the matter of Indian policy, is going briskly forward. It is but a few weeks since the *Times* was enabled to print Sir Bartle Frere's letter to Sir John Kaye upon the Central Asian question. Since then a Memorandum of Lord Lawrence's combating the views of this letter has been permitted to see the light; and now again we have Sir Bartle Frere's "Note" upon Lord Lawrence's Memorandum—to be followed, for aught we know, by a reply to the "Note" upon the "Memorandum" on the letter. It is curious to reflect that so long ago as 1874 this keen controversy upon Indian dangers and the mode of meeting them was going on among the most trusted and authoritative advisers of the Government, and yet that for months and years afterwards a Secretary or Under-Secretary would have been ready at a moment's notice to deny the existence of the dangers, and, "for a second plea," to assert that the surest way of dealing with them, if they existed, was, in the unanimous opinion of the best Indian authorities, to do nothing at all. Now, however, the cat is out of the bag. Now we know that there was no consensus of the best authorities in favour of "letting things slide" on the North-West Frontier; but, on the contrary, that the opponents of "masterly inactivity" had on their side at least an equal weight of expert reputation and (so far as can at present be seen) a distinct superiority in argument; and that one of the ablest of them, after an elaborate exposure of the weaknesses of the Lawrentian policy, is blasphemous enough to question its right "to be dignified with the name of a policy" at all, and does not fear to describe it as "implied trust in the chapter of accidents, and a determination to do nothing till Afghanistan is thoroughly Russianized.

It is not, however, in its analysis of the theory which he opposes, so much as in its own specific suggestions of a rival policy, that the chief interest of Sir Bartle Frere's paper resides. The more important of the proposals are the following:—The Viceroy of India, he suggests, should be empowered to arrange for the permanent residence of an envoy in such a position beyond our own frontier as may enable him to hold constant confidential intercourse with the ruler of the country and his Ministers, and to learn the feelings of the principal chiefs and leaders, as free from all restraints on his movements and actions as our representatives at the Courts of other Eastern potentates. This envoy, however, should be strictly charged to avoid all interference with the internal administration of the country; but to assure its ruler of the cordial support and active assistance of the Indian Government so long as he remains our cordial and faithful ally, frankly makes us parties to all his negotiations with any foreign Power, and accepts our advice in avoiding all just cause of offence to any such Power and in adjusting all differences which may arise between him and them. He should further have authority to depute assistants or agents of his own to places like Herat, where it is of importance that the British Government should be represented by officers on the fidelity of whose reports implicit reliance can be placed, and who may be able, if necessary, to aid the Afghan ruler in preventing possession of the place passing into the hands of any foreign Power. The Viceroy of India, Sir Bartle Frere further urges, should be empowered to take such steps as he may find necessary to place our relations with the Khan of Khelat "on the same footing on which they stood before the changes in our mode of dealing with him during the past six years, which have practically suspended the exercise of the unquestioned supremacy of the Indian Government formerly exercised under treaty over the affairs of Beloochistan." And, lastly, we are counselled "to occupy Quetta in such force as may prevent its falling into the hands of any Power unfriendly to us, and gradually to improve our communications with our Indian frontier."

Such was the plan of policy laid down by Sir Bartle Frere in 1874, and the prosecution of which, we may well believe, would have staved off the difficulties by which we are now beset. As a matter of fact, however, but a single article of the programme has been carried out. We have occupied Quetta; and holding it, we acquire those important strategic advantages upon which General Jacob dwells in the letter forwarded to us by Sir Henry Green which we print to-day. It is, in fact, the single trumpcard, so to speak, which in the event of an Afghan war we should hold in our hands. But the bare military gain of the occupation of Quetta is very much less than was contemplated by Sir Bartle Frere. With him the measure was but one detail of a general policy of co-operation and informal alliance with the ruler of Afghanistan, and was in itself a step which to be expedient, pre-supposed the establishment of so good an understanding with the Afghans as to preclude the possibility of its arousing their jealousy. The Power which advanced to Quetta would, according to Sir Bartle Frere's plan, be the same Power whose envoy was in "constant confidential intercourse" with the Ameer—abstaining from interference with his domestic concerns, but empowered to assure him of the cordial support and active assistance of the Indian Government in all his foreign relations as long as he remains our cordial and faithful ally." Holding a military position of supreme strength and importance on the flank of his dominions, we were to have acquired also a diplomatic position of friendly influence and authority within his territory itself. We have obtained the one; but we found it impossible, when at last the attempt was made, to obtain the other: nay, we even failed to secure the far less powerful diplomatic position contemplated in what we believe to have been the instructions of Sir Lewis Pelly. The cause of this failure has not been officially disclosed, but it is impossible that the truth can be much longer withheld. It is sufficient for the present to note one very significant passage bearing upon this question in Sir Bartle Frere's Memorandum. Lord Northbrook declared the other day that when, as Viceroy of India, he sounded the Prime Minister of the Ameer upon the question of admitting English officials to Afghanistan, he was told that a request for their admission "would not be recommended," and that it would cause distrust and misapprehension." But Sir Bartle Frere has been assured, he tells us, on what he believes to be good authority, that "there was nothing for which Shere Ali was more anxious when he met Lord Mayo than that the Viceroy should appoint as his permanent representative in Afghanistan some officer—that is, as we understand, and as the context of the passage requires, some English officers—"with whom the Ameer could unreservedly communicate." How was it that the "anxiety" expressed a few years before for the appointment of an English representative in Afghanistan became in 1873 the unwillingness to admit any such officer and the "distrust and misapprehension" with which the request for the admission would be viewed? From this latter date onwards the course of events is consistent and intelligible. The disposition thus evinced by Shere Ali in 1873 is in complete accord with the disposition displayed in his refusal to receive Sir Lewis Pelly at Cabul in 1876, in the unconciliatory attitude of his Agent at the Peshawur Conference in 1877, and in peremptory repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission in 1878. But it is in as complete discord with the disposition attributed by Sir Bartle Frere to the Shere Ali of 1869. How is this change of temper to be explained? Unofficially, the explanation has been already suggested; and it is this: that Shere Ali's friendliness towards us endured so long as he had any reason to believe that our friendship or so-called friendship was worth having, but, as was just and reasonable no longer; that he was willing, and even anxious, to remain loyal to the British connection so long as he had cause to hope that loyalty would be repaid in the form of protection against the fate of the Central Asian Khans; but that when an English Administration told him in substance, through the Viceroy of India, "to make the best terms he could with Russia," he turned his back upon them and took them at their word.

THE FEAR OF DEATH.

(Spectator.)

A FINE writer in the new number of the *Cornhill* points out that the somewhat artificial avoidance in society of the subject of the feelings with which individuals contemplate death, has the effect probably rather of increasing the intensity of that occasionally deep fear of it, of which now and then we meet with remarkable instances. The poor, says this writer, have no such delicacy in speaking of the event of death, even in the presence of those who are about to die. They talk of it with the same straightforward plainness of speech with which they talk of the course of bodily disease, and whether or not it be a consequence of this plainness of speech, or only a consequence of something else in the lot of the poor which also causes this plainness of speech, at all events there seems to be much less evidence of any agonising fear of death among the poor than among the rich. And we are inclined to believe that the absence of reserve on the subject does at least in some degree diminish the awe of death; for it is certain that all the reserves of what is called "polished society" do more or less increase the mental excitement with which the subject matter of these reserves is treated; and doubtless all increase of excitement on any subject of which the mind entertains a secret awe, adds to the intensity of that awe. We do not mean, of course, that either openness or reserve will alter very much the feeling with which, when death arrives, the dying meet it. But as "C. E. S." very justly observes, in the *Cornhill*, the feelings with which we regard death when it is at a distance, concern the general happiness of life more deeply than the feelings with which we meet it when it comes,—which are often very different. If by anticipating the inevitable event with the same simplicity and plainness with which we anticipate the other necessary eras of life, we can diminish the artificial panic with which death is sometimes regarded while it is distant, there is good reason to believe that the feelings with which it will be met on its immediate approach,—whenever, at least that approach is due to natural causes, and not to violence,—will take care of themselves. As in Dr. Johnson's case so in hundreds of others, the man who has fought against the horror of death till he has suffered far more than a hundred times its actual terror during his lifetime, will pass through it with the utmost serenity and peace when at last it really comes. Hence it does not in the least follow that what is needed to correct the excess of panic with which death is contemplated, must be something adequate to sustain the soul when it actually comes, for those who have most to sustain them in the final crisis, constantly suffer most in the premature contemplation of that crisis; while those, again, who have no morbid fear of death till it is close at hand, may be the least able to face it when it comes. The writer in the *Cornhill* accounts for the very numerous cases in which people who feel the greatest horror of death, beforehand, meet it most tranquilly in the end, by assuming that this morbid horror of it is due to a certain excess of vitality,—a quickness of blood,—which is necessarily so far reduced when death is really at hand that with it goes also the nervous horror which was itself fed by that vitality. We doubt the explanation. Some who have this very keen dread of disembodiment, do not seem to have any of that overflow of spirits or of life which the theory assumes; while very many indeed who have that overflow of spirits, and life, and health in the largest possible measure, seem quite destitute of the morbid fear which is supposed to spring out of it. As far as the present writer's experience has gone, this morbid feeling is very apt to belong to people of weak health, though of a tenacious kind of constitution, of strong social affections, and of active imaginations, who are constantly reminded of the feebleness of their apparent hold on life, and yet cannot conceive of living at all without the manifold domestic incidents and home-like detail in which, to them, life has hitherto consisted. Such persons regard death, while it is only suggested to them by their imaginations, with the sort of terror with which a man at sea regards the chance of sinking into the dark, cold waters,—as a dreadful rending asunder of vivid ties, tearing him violently from all the warmth and fullness of life, to plunge him into what Shelley so finely calls,—

"The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world."

But when death really comes close,—if it comes by a gradual and natural approach,—they find out their mistake; though the outer scene withdraws itself, there is no consciousness of a violent dragging or snatching at that which constitutes their own feeling of themselves. Often they feel an unwonted tranquility, an unusual calm, which is not unconsciousness, stealing over them; a feeling of coming *to* themselves, instead of being torn away into a new and desolate region; and even where this consciousness of strange serenity, often described by the dying, is not expressed, there is often a complete cessation of restlessness, an appearance of grateful satisfaction in all that is done for them, and a feeble self-possession, which seem to bystanders to imply some such state of feeling. As Father Newman so finely expresses it, in that noble delineation of death in his "Dream of Gerontius," which seems to have had its origin in hints given to the great imagination of the writer in the last whispers of the dying:—

"I went to sleep; and now I am refreshed,
A strange refreshment; for I feel in me
An inexpressive lightness, and a sense,
Of freedom, as I were at length myself,
And ne'er had been before. How still it is!
I hear no more the busy beat of time
No, nor my fluttering breath, nor struggling pulse,
Nor does one moment differ from the next.
I had a dream; yes, some one softly said,
'He's gone!' and then a sigh went round the room,
And then I surely heard a priestly voice
Cry, 'Subvenite!' and they knelt in prayer.
I seem to hear him still, but thin and low,
And fainter and more faint the accents come,
As at an ever-widening interval.
Ah! whence is this? What is this severance?
This silence pours a solitariness
Into the very essence of my soul,
And the deep rest, so soothing and so sweet,
Hath something, too, of sternness and of pain.
For it drives back my thoughts upon their spring
By a strange introversion, and perforce.
I now begin to feed upon myself.
Because I have nought else to feed upon.
Am I alive or dead? I am not dead,
But in the body still, for I possess
A sort of confidence which clings to me,
That each particular organ holds its place
As heretofore, combining with the rest
Into one symmetry that wraps me round,
And makes me man; and surely I could move,
Did I but will it, every part of me.
And yet I cannot to my sense bring home,
By very trial, that I have the power.
'Tis strange; I cannot stir a hand or foot,
I cannot make my fingers or my lips
By mutual pressure witness each to each,
Nor by the eyelid's instantaneous stroke
Assure myself I have a body still.
Nor do I know my very attitude,
Nor if I stand, or lie, or sit, or kneel.
So much, I know, not knowing how I know,
That the vast universe where I have dwelt
Is quitting me, or I am quitting it:
Or I or it is rushing on the wings
Of light or lightning on an onward course,
And we e'en now are million miles apart.
Yet. . . . . is this peremptory severance
Wrought out in lengthening measurements of space,
Which grow and multiply by speed and time?
Or am I traversing infinity
By endless subdivision, hurrying back
From finite towards infinitesimal,
Thus dying out of the expansive world?"

Certainly the evidence—so far as observation can give us evidence—of the experience of the dying, is evidence that dying itself, as distinguished from the pain or disease which leads to it, is not only not painful, but a withdrawal from bodily pain, often accompained by a singular increase of moral self-possession. And as regards the painlessness of the natural process of dying,—it is clearly to be expected. All suffering even faintness, which is often the worst sort of suffering, is the struggle of the principle of life against some physical disease or failure which endangers life, and so long as life is strong the struggle may be terrible. But when life ebbs, the power to suffer physically must ebb with it. Indeed, nothing seems to be a more singular testimony to the instinctive character of the belief in immortality, than the impression so often shared by those who profess to believe in annihilation, that even a natural and gradual death must in itself involve extreme suffering. If dying means the dwindling of life, it must mean also the dwindling of the power to suffer, which is one of the most characteristic of the measures of life. But even the disbeliever in immortality really thinks of some being, some person as suffering in the wrench which a separation between him and his body implies. Yet nothing can be more illogical than for such a one to imagine that there is anything to wrench away. And even the spiritualist, who does believe in the separate existence of the person from his body, has no right to suppose that there is anything necessarily painful in the dissolution of the partnership, any more than there was in the first formation of it. As the coming of life is gradual and unconscious,—as almost all the great eras of bodily growth and decline approach by gradual and unconscious steps,—so analogy would be apparently in favour of the last great change being gradual and unconscious to; and what analogy suggests, observation appears to confirm. Even in the case of violent deaths, it may be fairly said that the pain suffered is not due to death, but to the vitality of full health, since the suffering from acts of violence which are the most nearly fatal, is usually less than the suffering from those which, though dangerous, do not appear to undermine equally the vital strength. It is not the man who suffers in being disembodied; it is the body which suffers before the man can be disembodied; and the suffering grows less, not greater, as the life in the body dwindles.

But, after all, and even without relation to religious fears, legitimate or the reverse,—the fear of death is, we suppose, due more to the strangeness, and newness, and solitariness of the experience, than to the expectation of physical pain. Men who can hardly conceive themselves at all, except as they are clothed in the domestic incidents of life, anticipate a kind of necessary dreariness in being withdrawn from all these incidents,—and shiver as they think of the fading-away of the familiar faces, and the solitude of the soul. The mere conception of even a temporary imprisonment in self,—of what Father Newman describes as a feeding of the soul on itself,—is more alarming to them than any amount of physical pain, when combined with the ordinary aids of sympathy and tenderness. But even these persons should remember that so far as the experience of the dying can be gathered, this loneliness seems to be least felt when it begins. Loneliness, after all, is a relative term. Keble very justly said that no one ever really lives anything like his whole life within another's reach:—

"Why should we faint and fear to live alone,
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed we die;
And not the tend'rest heart, and next our own,
Knows half the reasons why we smile or sigh?"

There may be and is more loneliness in feeling how little of each other we really know, when we are closest to each other, than in calmly realising what oneself really is without the sting of this silent reproach. Solitude is often less solitary than society,—where solitude is calm and clear, while society only brings home to one one's own isolation. At all events, the evidence of a hundred death-beds, of the utmost diversity as regards theological belief, entirely goes to prove, that among sincere and high-minded men and women, death appears to be rather a process of coming to oneself, of entering into a certain (at least temporary) calm and self-possession, than one of pain, of alarm, or even of surprise.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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